



The Honourable John Bracken,  
Premier of Manitoba.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith a preliminary report on the population of Manitoba, being Project No.1 under the Economic Survey, and the first of a series of reports covering many phases of the economic and social life of the province. The purposes and objectives of this report are outlined in the preface.

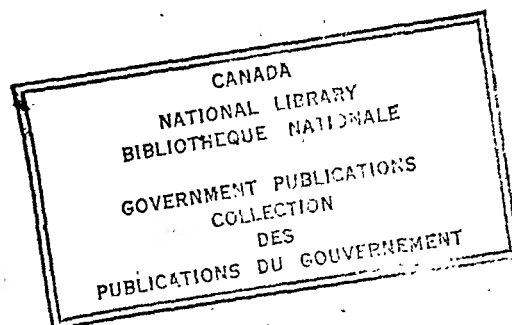
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C.B.Davidson,  
Director.

Winnipeg, Manitoba,  
18th January, 1938.







# THE POPULATION OF MANITOBA

- by -

C.B.DAVIDSON, H.C.GRANT and FRANK SHEFRIN

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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## P R E F A C E

In commencing the present economic survey of the province of Manitoba, it was proposed to examine the economic resources of the province from a broad viewpoint. Not least among the economic resources of any community are the people who form that community; for that reason early attention was given to a study of population of the province.

This study was undertaken not only to learn more of the people who constitute the province of Manitoba but also to study their reaction to the natural resources of Manitoba and their economic development to date. It was further considered that a thorough study of population growth, development and trends was essential for a proper consideration of social services which now play such a large part in connection with governmental expenditures. It is apparent that social services, many of which have been recognized as governmental responsibilities, change significantly along with changes in the population structure and it is hoped that this study will be a material contribution to an understanding of the many problems involved in social services.

This population analysis, also, serves as a background for studies relating to employment, unemployment and occupational groups within the province, all of which will be dealt with in subsequent reports.

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THE FIRST OF THE THREE PARTS OF THE  
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
IS THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
FROM 1776 TO 1789. THE SECOND PART IS THE  
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
FROM 1789 TO 1800. THE THIRD PART IS THE  
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
FROM 1800 TO 1861.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION - - - - -	1
GENERAL INTRODUCTION - POPULATION OF MANITOBA - -	38
GROWTH OF MANITOBA POPULATION 1881-1936 - - -	41
Rural and urban population - - - - -	46
BIRTHPLACE OF MANITOBA POPULATION - - - - -	51
Canadian-born population of Manitoba - - -	57
Manitoba-born population in other provinces -	59
Manitoba population born in Canada - - -	60
Manitoba-born population - - - - -	62
British-born - - - - -	63
United States-born - - - - -	63
Continental European-born - - - - -	64
Asiatic-born - - - - -	65
RACIAL ORIGINS - - - - -	68
IMMIGRATION - - - - -	72
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION - - - - -	78
Age distribution of Manitoba population - -	79
Age distribution, rural and urban - - -	92
Sex distribution - - - - -	96
Age distribution and sex - - - - -	100
VITAL STATISTICS - - - - -	104
Birth rates - - - - -	109
Death rates - - - - -	110
Marriage rates - - - - -	111
MARITAL STATUS OF MANITOBA POPULATION - - -	113
POPULATION DATA BY MUNICIPALITIES - - - - -	121
Rural population - - - - -	121
Urban population - - - - -	127
RACIAL ORIGINS BY MUNICIPALITIES - - - - -	130
CHANGES IN RURAL POPULATION BY MUNICIPALITIES -	137
FARM POPULATION - - - - -	142
APPENDIX - - - - -	145



## CONCLUSIONS

1. Population analyses in relation to social services stand in much the same position (although a less exact one) as actuarial work in respect to insurance. The obligations assumed in social services may alter rapidly. A government committing itself to any social services should, at the time of commitment, provide itself, insofar as possible, with the information which will enable it to judge the extent of the obligations assumed for a number of years in advance, in order that provision may be made for the continuance of that service in response to the changing character of population. If this is not done there will be recurring crises in respect to social services as important changes occur in the structure of the population.
2. The renewed demand for and the increased necessity for social services in Manitoba are explained in a large part by the changing structure of her population which includes increasing numbers of people in the older age groups than was the case some years ago. For instance, comparing the age distribution of Manitoba population in 1916 to that of 1936 it is found that Manitoba had 17,923 less children under 5 years of age in 1936 than in 1916. At the same time Manitoba's population of 45 years of age and over more than doubled between 1916 and 1936. The population, 45 years of age and over increased from 82,024 in 1916 to 170,379 in 1936.





During the same years the population of Manitoba, 65 years of age and over, was more than doubled, increasing from 14,063 to 37,839. These shifts in numbers within the age groups described are an explanation of the increased demand for social services in Manitoba. The rapid increase in the numbers of people within those age groups, where life is more uncertain and in whose welfare the State has interested itself, is of vital significance.

3. The net emigration from the province of Manitoba was over 25,000 people in the five years between 1931 and 1936, and the net emigration from the prairie provinces probably exceeded 90,000 people during the same years. This constitutes a movement which should receive the considered attention of the government in Manitoba, and other governmental bodies in western Canada. The welfare of industry, the welfare of government, whether municipal or provincial, cannot but be affected by the failure of the province and western Canada to maintain their natural increase in population.

4. It may be true that the net outward movement of people from the province of Manitoba has, in many instances, included those with the greatest individual initiative who have been willing to take a chance in finding opportunity where they believed conditions to be more favourable for employment. But while the emigration of some 25,000 people from Manitoba for the past five years has, to a certain extent, improved the unemployment situation, it must be remembered that the province has many obligations and as a result of a movement of people



out of the province, the burden is increased for those who remain.

5. The emigration of people out of the province of Manitoba, and out of the prairie provinces as a whole, in recent years, has been particularly noticeable in the case of youths and men between the ages of 18 and 30.
6. Of the absolute increase which took place in the population of Manitoba between 1931 and 1936, 90 per cent of the increase was in the female population, which appears to suggest a tendency for the male population to leave Manitoba.
7. While actual statistics are not available in respect to the movement of people out of Manitoba since the 1936 census was taken, there is reason to believe that the movement has been somewhat halted, but it is probable that a further loss has occurred in the past one and one-half years.
8. Several factors may be considered to have caused the net emigration from Manitoba and other western provinces in recent years, but the most important reasons behind this movement are, no doubt, found in,-
  - (a) The fundamental disabilities, under which Manitoba and other prairie provinces suffer, have limited the opportunities for gainful employment;
  - (b) The fact that depression in Canada following 1929-1930 has weighed much more heavily upon the prairie provinces than upon other parts of Canada and that the improvement in economic conditions experienced in other parts of Canada in recent years has not been materially noticed in Manitoba or in the other prairie provinces;
  - (c) The series of crop disasters in parts of Manitoba, in large areas in Saskatchewan, and in parts of



southern Alberta, coincident with generally depressed conditions, have affected economic opportunity in Manitoba, and particularly in Winnipeg.

9. The problems of youth have been a matter of public interest for some years. This problem has one of its causes in the nature of population growth in Manitoba. In 1916 Manitoba had the largest number of children under 5 years of age that has been revealed in any quinquennial census, numbering 79,303. In the intervening years this record number of children has passed through our educational institutions, and in the main reached working ages during the past six or seven years. Even if the economic conditions had been normal in Manitoba the fact that an exceptionally large group of young people became of working age within a relatively short period of time would have probably produced some social dislocations. But when this exceptionally large group became of working age during a period of adverse economic conditions the position became one of extreme difficulty. In this fact is found some measure of the explanation of the circumstances faced by many of the young people of Manitoba in recent years. The situation may be further clarified by the statement that in 1926 Manitoba had 50,000 young people between 20 to 24 years of age - 10 years later this number had increased to 71,812, or an increase of over 20,000. While the statistics indicate that considerable numbers of our young people have left the province in search of better opportunity, Manitoba had, in 1936, record numbers of young people 20 to 24 years of age, and emigration from the province has not materially relieved the problems confronting Manitoba's youth.



The problem of establishing or re-establishing numbers of young people in the economic life of the community still remains.

10. In 1936 the province had near record numbers of young people 15 to 19 years of age and it will, therefore, be another five years at least before the pressure of numbers with respect to young people reaching working age is substantially relieved. After five years the numbers of those reaching working age in Manitoba will decline considerably but in the meantime the problems associated with the employment of young people remain acute. This phase of the employment question in Manitoba will be fully covered in a separate report of the Economic Survey dealing particularly with youth employment and opportunity.

11. It is apparent that in rural areas in Manitoba there is a marked difference in the ability of various regions to support population. There has been a definite loss in population in the south western portion of the province, not only during the depression but during the more prosperous years from 1926 to 1930. Many causes have contributed to the loss of population in this area, among which may be mentioned the uncertainties of farm income, the tendency to large farm units and the racial complexion of the people who settled in that area. This migration from the land in southwestern Manitoba has, no doubt, contributed to the concentration of population in urban





communities. At the same time the Red River Valley, and northeastern and northwestern Manitoba show evidence of ability to maintain increased population even under the distressful conditions experienced throughout the depression. No doubt in some of the most populated rural areas in Manitoba there is a tendency for people to push out into other occupations, and to concentrate in urban areas.

12. The distribution of population in Manitoba shows continuing settlement in areas which are inferior from a commercial agricultural standpoint. The settlement of these areas, has, no doubt, resulted from unwise policies in the past, and the province must eventually face the problem of transferring some of the population located in areas which are not productive and incapable of maintaining ordinary services except where provided at undue cost by the province itself. This point will be more fully dealt with by the Economic Survey in connection with land utilization projects.

13. While birth rates have been declining fairly steadily in Manitoba for a period of fifteen years at least, it must be remembered that urbanization is generally accompanied by falling birth rates, and the relatively large portion of the population of Manitoba resident in urban centres is a significant factor in consideration of falling birth rates in the province. There are many causes which contribute to falling birth rates, which incidentally are a general phenomena of North America and western Europe, but it cannot



be entirely ignored that birth rates do reflect, in a measure at least, for the community as a whole the estimates that people place upon their own prospects and their economic position.

14. It should be obvious therefore that population trends and movements in Manitoba, and in the prairie provinces, be subject to continuous study and analysis because of the significant bearing such factors have upon the economic and social life of the province. It is hoped that the work which has been done by the Economic Survey in covering, in a general way, the population developments of the province may be followed with a continuous and intensive study of these same matters.



# LIST OF TABLES

Number		Page
1.	The Growth of Manitoba Population 1881 - 1936 . . . . .	43
2.	Rural and Urban Population 1881 - 1936 . . . . .	45
3.	Rural Farm and Rural Non-Farm Population 1931 - 1936 . .	49
4.	Population of Manitoba in 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1936 showing: (a) Canadian Born (b) British Born (excluding Canadian Born) (c) Foreign Born . . . . .	53
5.	Birthplace of Canadian Born Population Classified 1931 (a) Manitoba Born People Living in Other Provinces (b) People Born in Other Provinces Living in Manitoba . . . . .	58
6.	Manitoba Population Born in Canada . . . . .	60
7.	Native Born of Other Provinces Living in Manitoba; Native Born of Manitoba Living in Other Provinces and Their Successive Increases . . . . .	61
8.	Manitoba and Canadian Population . . . . .	62
9.	British-Born Living in Manitoba . . . . .	63
10.	United States-Born Living in Manitoba . . . . .	64
11.	Continental European-Born Living in Manitoba . . . . .	65
12.	Asiatic-Born . . . . .	66
13.	Per cent of Manitoba-Born in Manitoba; Born in Other Provinces and Born Abroad 1901 - 1936 . . . . .	67
14.	Racial Origin . . . . .	70
15.	Racial Origin of the Canadian-Born Population of Manitoba by Census Years from 1921 - 1931 . . . . .	71
16.	Immigrant Population of Manitoba by Birthplace and Year of Arrival in Canada - 1931 . . . . .	75

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list appears to be a directory or a roster of some kind.

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# LIST OF TABLES (CONTINUED)

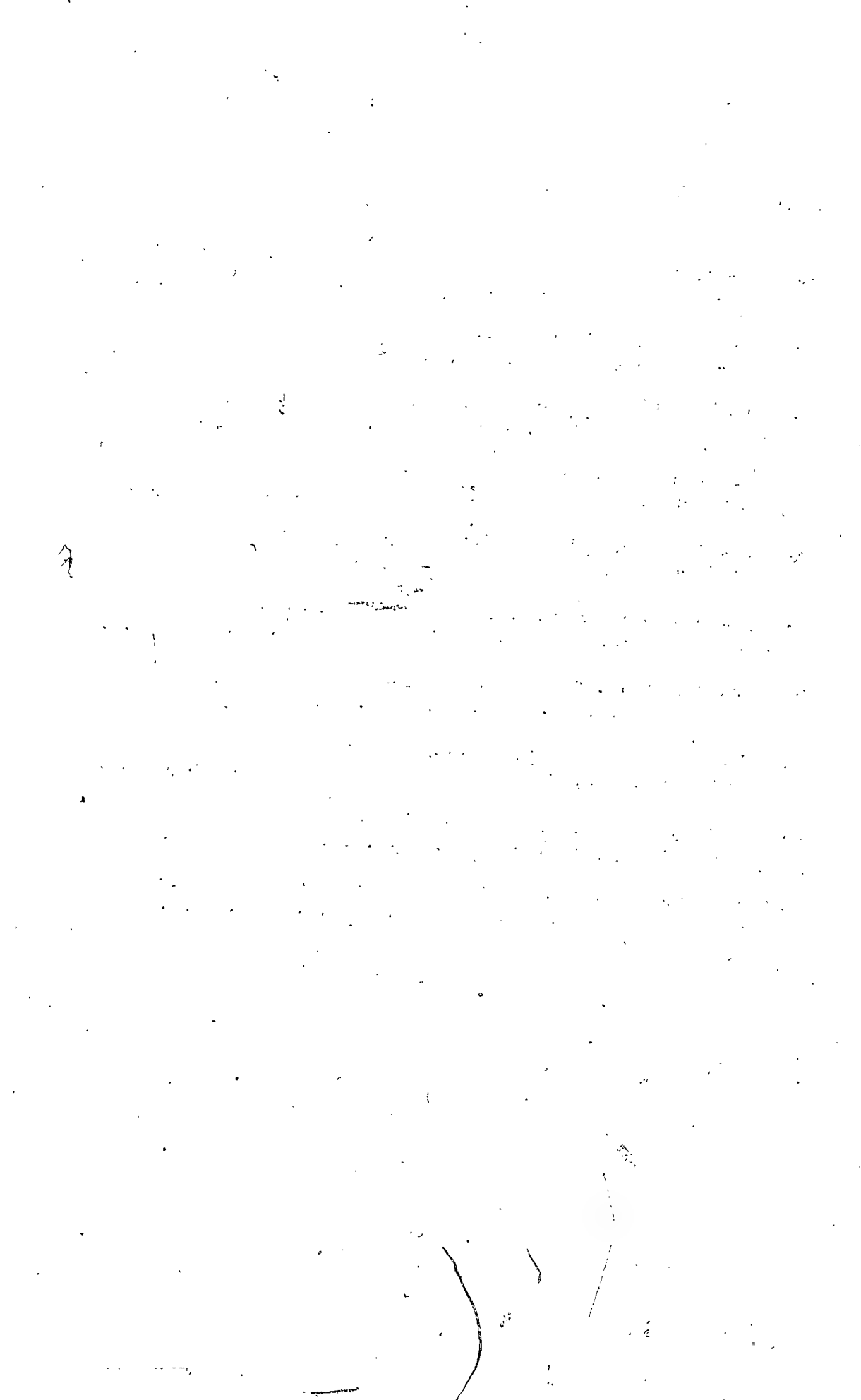
Number		Page
17.	Immigrant Population of Manitoba Residing in Rural and Urban Localities by Birthplace - 1931 . . . . .	76
18.	Immigrant Population of Manitoba Classified by Year of Arrival in Canada and By Racial Origin - 1931 . . . . .	77
19.	Per cent Distribution by 10 Year Age Groups of the Population of Manitoba and Canada 1901 - 1931 . . . . .	80
20.	Numerical Distribution of the Population of Manitoba by Five-Year Age Groups and By Sex, 1901 - 1936 . . . . .	83
21.	Percentage Distribution of Manitoba Population for Rural, Urban and the City of Winnipeg, By Age Groups, Census Years 1921 - 1931 . . . . .	90 91
22.	Per cent Distribution of Manitoba Population for Rural, Urban and the City of Winnipeg in each Age Group, 1936. .	95
23.	Sex Distribution by Percentages for Manitoba, 1891 - 1936	96
24.	Sex Distribution of the Population of Manitoba, Rural and Urban, Census Years 1921 - 1936 . . . . .	97
25.	Sex Distribution by Nativity and Percentage . . . . .	98
26.	Per cent Population of Manitoba - Male and Female by Five Year Age Groups and by Rural, Urban and the City of Winnipeg, 1936 . . . . .	99
27.	Per cent Distribution of Female Population in Each Age Group for Rural, Urban and the City of Winnipeg, 1936 . .	102
28.	Vital Statistics for the Province of Manitoba . . . . .	104
29.	Children Under Five Per Thousand Women 15 - 44 Years of Age, Census Years 1901 - 1936 . . . . .	108
30.	Marital Status of Manitoba Population 15 Years of Age and Over in Per cent Classified by Sex, 1911 - 1936 . . .	114
31.	Marital Status of the Population 15 Years of Age and Over Classified Rural and Urban By Sex, For Manitoba 1936. . .	115
32.	Marital Conditions of the Population of Manitoba, 15 Years of Age and Over By Sex and Age in Per cent, 1911 - 1931 .	117
33.	Per cent Distribution of Marital Condition of Urban and Rural Population 15 Years of Age and Over By Sex, for Manitoba 1931 . . . . .	120





# TABLES IN APPENDIX

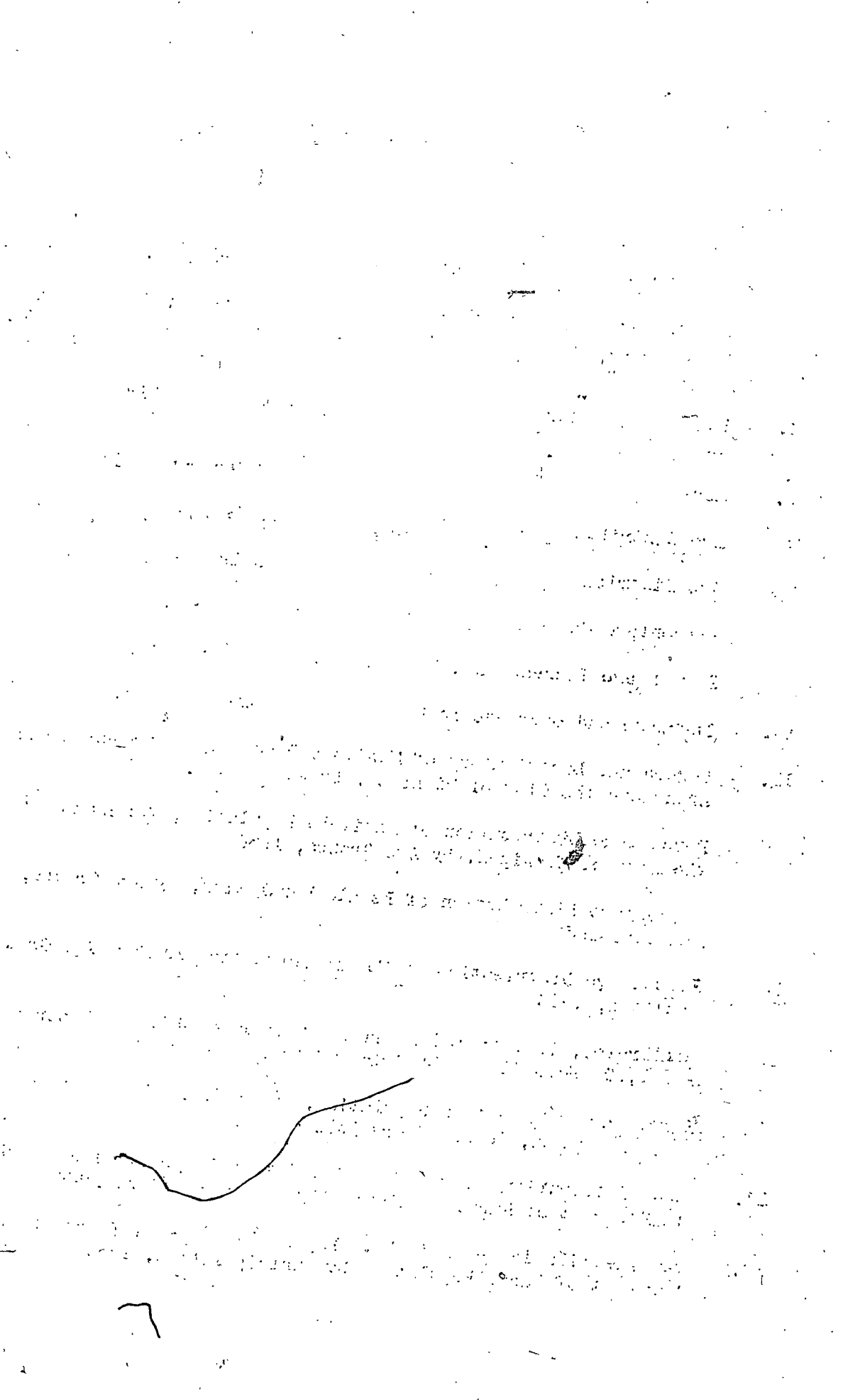
Number	Page
A. Birthplace of the Population Classified Rural and Urban By Sex for Manitoba, 1936 . . . . .	145
B. Racial Origin of the Population Classified Rural and Urban By Sex, for Manitoba, 1936. . . . .	151
C. Immigrant Population Classified Rural and Urban by Sex and Year of Arrival, for Manitoba, 1936 . . . . .	154
D. Numerical Distribution of the Rural Population of Manitoba by 5 Year Age Groups and By Sex, 1921-1936 . . .	156
E. Numerical Distribution of the Urban Population of Manitoba by 5 Year Age Groups and By Sex, 1921-1936 . . .	158
F. Distribution of Rural Population By Broad Age Groups and By Municipalities, Manitoba 1936 . . . . .	160
G. Distribution of Urban Population of Manitoba by Broad Age Groups . . . . .	167
H. Population Classified According to Racial Origin, By Municipalities, for Manitoba 1936 . . . . .	170
I. Rural Population of Manitoba by Municipalities, Increase and Decrease, 1921 - 1936 . . . . .	176
J. Farm Population of Manitoba by Municipalities in 1936 as compared to 1931 . . . . .	180



## LIST OF CHARTS

### Number

1. Manitoba Population, Total Population and Rural Population, 1881-1936
2. Native Born of Other Provinces Living in Manitoba; Native Born of Manitoba Living in Other Provinces, in Each Decennial Census Year From 1901 - 1931
3. Percentage Distribution of Manitoba Population by Birthplace, Census Years 1901 - 1936
4. Racial Groups in Manitoba on the Basis of Geographical Origin
- 7A. Age Distribution - Manitoba, Census Years 1916 - 1936
- 7B. Age Distribution - Manitoba, Census Years 1916 - 1936
8. Percentage Changes in Age Distribution, 1911 - 1936
9. Percentage Increase and Decrease in Population, by Age Groups 1916-1936
10. Increase and Decrease in Population, by Age Groups 1916 - 1936
11. Percentage Distribution of Manitoba Population, for Rural and Urban Areas and the City of Winnipeg, by Age Groups, 1936
12. Percentage Distribution of Manitoba Population, for Rural Areas and the City of Winnipeg, by Age Groups, 1936
13. Percentage Distribution of Female Population, by Age Groups, Manitoba 1936
14. Percentage Distribution of Female Population in Each Age Group, Manitoba, 1936
15. Birthrates, 1911 to 1936, and the Number of Children Under 5 Years Per 1,000 Women 15 to 44 Years of Age, 1911 to 1936
16. Percentage of Manitoba Population, Married, 15 Years of Age and Over, By Age and Sex, Census Years 1911 - 1931
17. Age Distribution - Manitoba. Population 19 years of Age and Under in Per cent of Rural Population by Municipalities, 1936
18. Age Distribution - Manitoba. Population 20 - 44 Years of Age in Per cent of Rural Population by Municipalities, 1936



LIST OF CHARTS (CONTINUED)

Number

19. Age Distribution - Manitoba. Population 45 - 64 Years of Age in Per cent of Rural Population by Municipalities, 1936
20. Age Distribution - Manitoba. Population 65 Years of Age and Over in Per cent of Rural Population by Municipalities, 1936
21. Distribution of Population of British Origin, By Municipality, Manitoba, 1936
22. Distribution of Population of British Origin, in Per cent of Total Population, Manitoba, 1936
23. Distribution of Population of Scandinavian Origin, Manitoba 1936
24. Distribution of Population of French Origin, Manitoba 1936
25. Distribution of Manitoba Population, Originating in Western Europe, 1936
26. Distribution of Manitoba Population, Originating in Eastern Europe, 1936
27. Distribution of Manitoba Population, Originating in Western and Eastern Europe, 1936
28. Distribution of Population, of Eastern and Western European Origin, in Per cent of Total Population, Manitoba 1936
29. Rural Population of Manitoba, Increase or Decrease in 1936 as Compared to 1921
30. Rural Population of Manitoba, Increase or Decrease in 1936 as Compared to 1926
31. Rural Population of Manitoba, Increase or Decrease in 1936 as Compared to 1931
32. Rural Population of Manitoba, Increase or Decrease in 1936 as Compared to 1931
33. Farm Population, Increase and Decrease in 1936 as Compared to 1931
34. Farm Population, Increase and Decrease in 1936 as compared to 1931
35. Population Per Farm



## INTRODUCTION - HISTORICAL

### ADVENTURERS, TRADERS AND EXPLORERS

The discovery and early settlement of the territory, now known as Manitoba, may be attributed to a combination of forces which drive men to achievement. Chief among these are the long, undaunted, but fruitless search for a northwest sea route to the Orient; the compelling desire to maximize the great gains from the fur trade; and the imponderable human trait which drives men to explore the mysterious and unknown. Thus motivated, gallant men, both English and French, acting under the often reluctant patronage of princes and governors, wrote the opening pages of Manitoba's history.

During the 16th century English merchants dreamed of the wealth and English sailors, of the glory that would be theirs if only a short sea passage could be found to India, Japan and Cathay. The 17th century English explorers, Hudson, Fox and Button were convinced that the dream of a sea route to the Far East could be realized by sailing around the northwest coast of Canada. Acting upon this belief, Henry Hudson set forth in his tiny vessel, "The Discovery", to make his way "to those lands of spicery by sailing North across the Polar Seas." In July 1610, he entered the bay that now bears his name.

"Though the adventurers to Hudson Bay turned to fur trading and won wealth, and discovered an empire while pursuing the little beaver across a continent, the beginning of all this was not the beaver, but





a myth--the North-West Passage--a short way round the world to bring back the spices and silks and teas of India and Japan. It was this quest, not the lure of the beaver, that first brought men into the heart of New World Wilds by way of Hudson Bay."<sup>1</sup> French-Canadian explorers and traders, on the other hand, felt that this passage could be reached by travelling straight west, following the great highways of colonial times--the rivers and lakes of central North America.

Among those who came under the influence of the urge, which lured men into the depths of the continent, were the two Frenchmen, Pierre Radisson and Sieur de Groseilliers. Engaged in the standard occupation of New France, namely, trade in furs, they learned after several short plunges into the interior, that the north and west offered boundless fields for exploration and exploitation. The results of these excursions were supplemented by Indian stories and legends of a great sea which lay to the north. In the spring of 1661, Radisson and Groseilliers left Three Rivers on a voyage of discovery. They made their way by the usual water route through the Great Lakes, Rainy Lake, Lake of the Woods, and various tributary rivers, spending the winter somewhere in the present state of Minnesota. When spring came, they set out again, and finally, found themselves on the shores of a large body of water. Whether it was Lake Winnipeg, James Bay, or Hudson Bay is impossible to determine. Convinced there was a great wealth in furs to be reached by the sea route, Radisson and Groseilliers, upon their return to Three Rivers, attempted to interest, first, the Governor of the colony; second, the

1. Laut, Agnes, "The Adventurers of England on Hudson Bay"



King of France in a plan to send a party by sea to the Hudson Bay. When both the Governor and the King of France refused to lend the necessary support, the explorers offered their services to the British and received royal support.

"TWO ELK AND TWO BLACK BEAVER"

After a successful voyage in 1668, a company was organized. In 1670, King Charles II granted a charter to the newly formed "Company of Adventurers of England, Trading into Hudson Bay and the Lands Drained by the Rivers Flowing into the Bay." According to the charter, the Company received "all the land, countries and territories upon the coasts and confines of the seas, streights, bays, lakes, rivers, creeks and sounds." It was entitled to the "whole trade of all those seas, streights, bays, rivers, lakes, creeks and sounds in whatsoever latitude--within the entrance of the streights commonly called 'Hudson's Streights'." 2 The territory was to be called Prince Rupert Land and took in an area of 2,800,000 square miles. The Governor and his associates had sovereign power over the territory and a complete monopoly of trade and commerce. For all this land and rights, the Company had to pay to the King two elk and two black beavers "whensoever, and as often as, we, our heirs and successors shall happen to enter the said countries, territories and regions." The Company established forts for the prime purpose of fur trading. They were strongly built so as to be able to resist attacks of hostile natives and the French. The chief of these forts was the Prince of Wales on the Churchill River--built of stone, with walls three hun-



dred feet long and forty feet thick. During the period prior to the capture of Canada by the British, the forts in the north changed hands several times.

#### LA VERENDRYE

While the Hudson's Bay Company rested content with establishing seven or eight forts along the coast and a few inland, French traders were pushing deeper into the interior, thus competing with that company for furs, and exploring new territory. Among these traders and adventurers was Pierre La Verendrye. To him, in all probability, belongs the distinction of being the discoverer of the west. Being more the adventurer and explorer than the fur trader, he dreamt of discovering that elusive North-west Passage. When one of the Indians frequenting his post told him of a great salt lake or sea in the west, La Verendrye believed that this must be the long-sought western ocean which Cartier, Champlain, La Salle and many another Frenchman had sought--and sought in vain.

He attempted to interest the Governor of the colony in sending out an expedition to the far west. The latter had no funds, but secured for him from the King of France, the monopoly to exploit the fur trade in any region he might explore. La Verendrye, in his effort to get the necessary funds for the expedition, conceded to Montreal merchants most of the privileges conferred by the monopoly. Besides sacrificing a fortune in furs, he invested whatever money of his he could raise.



In 1731, La Verendrye and his party set out for the unknown west. They travelled by the usual water-route to the Lake of the Woods. There, on one of the islands, they built Fort Charles, but camped for the winter at Kaministikwia. The following spring, they built Fort Maurepas near the mouth of the Winnipeg River. After spending several years at these two forts--intrepid explorer that he was--La Verendrye decided to continue his search. They crossed the southeast corner of Lake Winnipeg and paddled up the muddy waters of the Red River to the mouth of the Assiniboine, the site of the present city of Winnipeg, then seen by white men for the first time. He turned his canoes up the shallow waters of the Assiniboine and ascended it to where the city of Portage La Prairie now stands. He built a fort which he named Fort La Reine, in honor of the Queen of France. At the same time a fort was built on the bank of the Assiniboine near where it enters the Red, and here he built his trading post and named it Fort Rouge. Though abandoned in two years, its memory is preserved. The section of the city of Winnipeg, in the vicinity of the old fort, is called Fort Rouge. A school near the site of this trading post is called La Verendrye--to preserve this gallant man's name. La Verendrye had established a chain of posts--strung like beads on a string--from Lake Superior to Lake Winnipeg, from the river Kaministikwia to the open prairie.

Not content with these achievements, he travelled as far south as the present state of Missouri in search of white Indians, while his sons travelled in the territory now known as Wyoming and Montana. Tireless in their desire to explore, La Verendrye and his sons moved





farther west. They built forts as far north as Lake Manitoba and the mouth of the Saskatchewan River (on the present site of The Pas).

La Verendrye, his sons and followers, in their exploration of the west, made history--in the truest sense. They discovered Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba and the Saskatchewan River. They charted a course to the great Northwest and proved that the borders of the continent extended further west than white men had yet dreamed.

#### MEN FROM ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

With the conquest of Canada by the British in 1763, there opened a new era in the history of Manitoba. Drawn by the wealth that they believed to exist in the far west, English and Scottish merchants came to Montreal where they employed the coureurs de bois and voyageurs who had been trading under the French regime. While these men were penetrating deeper and deeper into the west, the Hudson's Bay Company was content to sit back and have the Indians bring the furs to the posts.

The fur trade had been launched in a princely manner and the company wished to retain its time-worn traditions. When the Indian brought his catch, he was received with pomp and dignity and made to feel it was a privilege to be allowed to deal with the Hudson's Bay Company. The bundles of uncured skins were passed through a window in the outer part of the fort. The standard of trade became a beaver skin. This might vary according to the supply of fur and the caprice of



fashion, but at first the trading value was:

1/2 lb. beads	1 beaver
1 kettle	1 beaver
1 lb. shot	1 beaver
5 lbs. sugar	1 beaver
1 lb. tobacco	1 beaver
1 gal. brandy	4 beaver
2 awls	1 beaver
12 buttons	1 beaver
20 fish hooks	1 beaver
20 flints	1 beaver
1 gun	12 beaver
1 pistol	1 beaver
8 balls	1 beaver 3

Tally was kept at first with wampum shells or little sticks; then with bits of lead melted from tea-chests and stamped with the initials of the fort. Finally, these devices were supplanted by modern money. But before the end of the 18th century, the activity of the independent traders had forced the Hudson's Bay Company out of its aristocratic lethargy.

They realized that, if they expected to be in a position to meet the competition of the "Pedlars" as the individual fur traders were known, it would be necessary for them to explore the interior and establish post for post. Samuel Hearne, one of the first to be sent, established Fort Cumberland on the lower Saskatchewan. He attempted to find the copper mines of which Indians told. Though he failed to discover copper, he explored the Coppermine River and travelled through the barren north to the Arctic Sea. His explorations showed that the distance, by land, between Hudson Bay and the western ocean was great, and that the Arctic Sea was too far north for purposes of navigation as that service then stood. It shattered the



dream of a northwest passage by sea.

In the meantime, the competition between the Company and the Independent Traders had become bitter. The traders saw that, if they were to break the monopoly of their rival, they must divert the flow of furs south. As a result, forts were built. This open defiance of the monopoly placed the fight between the two on a new level. In 1785 the majority of independent traders, realizing the necessity of combined effort, amalgamated to form the North-west Company.

"The Nor-westers, as partners and servants of the North-west Company were called, were bold competitors. Their enthusiasm for the conflict was all the more eager because their trade was regarded as illicit by their rivals. There was singleness of purpose in their ranks; almost every man in the service had been tried and proved. All the Montreal partners of the Company had taken the long trip to the Grand Portage, a transit station at the mouth of the Pigeon River, on the Western shore of Lake Superior. Other partners had wintered on the frozen plains or in the thick of the forest, tracking the yellow-badger, the pine-marten, and the greedy wolverine. The guides employed by the Company knew every mile of the rivers, and they rarely mistook the most elusive trail. Its interpreters could converse with the red men like natives. Even the clerks who looked after the office routine of the Company laboured with zest, for if they were faithful and attentive in their work, the time would come when they, too, would be elected as partners in a great concern. The canoe men were mainly French Canadian *coureurs de bois*, gay voyageurs on lake and stream." 4

Such were the men who were aggravating the competitive features of the fur trade.

The following years saw the active expansion of both. Fort Douglas was erected about 1780 on the north side of a small coulee emptying into the Red River at the foot of what is now Robert and



George Avenues in the city of Winnipeg. It was the first Hudson's Bay Company fort in this area and was utilized for the stores and later for the official headquarters of the Governor of the Selkirk settlement. In 1806, Fort Gibraltar was built by the Nor-Westers at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, on the north side of the latter. Thus the rivals matched each other. Forts were built in all directions. Routes crossed and recrossed each other. Trails were blazed across a continent and penetrated to the outermost reaches of a northern Empire, the size of Europe. Fur, not glory, these traders sought. Beaver, not empire was the quest that lured men to effort. So closely interwoven were exploration and fur trade that one could not have progressed without the impetus of the other. It is a question whether Radisson would have reached the north, La Verendrye crossed the prairie, Hearne found his way to the Arctic or Alexander MacKenzie crossed the Rocky Mountains in 1793 and reached the Pacific Ocean, if the little beaver had not inspired the search and paid the toll.

Thus, in the early days of the nineteenth century, the whole of the west was only superficially discovered. Save for Indians and fur traders, the wide stretches of prairie land remained uninhabited. Eastern Canada and Great Britain knew little of these vast lands that furnished London and Montreal traders with their rich supplies of furs. Men like MacKenzie, Frobisher, Fraser, Hearne, although they were valuable pioneers in exploration and leading fur traders, had no part in the subsequent settlement of Manitoba. Actually,





they were bitterly opposed to settlement because the introduction of civilization caused fur-bearing animals to retire into the far north, with the result that trading profits were correspondingly diminished.



THEY CAME TO STAY

It was during this period that the province entered its third stage of development. At this time the Selkirk settlers began their glorious and heroic efforts to translate the dream of a great man into terms of real life. Thomas Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, a shareholder of the Hudson's Bay Company, became interested in the west. First, he read all the glowing reports of western Canada that were published by men like Sir Alexander MacKenzie; then he visited the country, gathering information and becoming acquainted first hand with the actual facts. Incited by a philanthropic desire to aid the Scottish highlander who had been displaced from his land by the introduction of large scale sheep-raising, Lord Selkirk decided to establish a settlement in the west. Despite the obstacles to his scheme (the opposition of the Hudson's Bay Company and the apathy of the British Government) Lord Selkirk, somewhat favored by fortune, managed to take the first step towards the achievement of his goal. Due to the bitter strife between the two fur companies, Hudson's Bay Company stocks had dropped in value. Lord Selkirk and his friends were able to buy the controlling interests. In the position of a major stockholder, he was able to buy from the Company a tract of 116,000 square miles along the Red and Assiniboine rivers. This region included parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Minnesota and Dakota. From the Red River the colony was called the Red River settlement; from the Assiniboine River the district received the name Assiniboia, or, as

[illegible]

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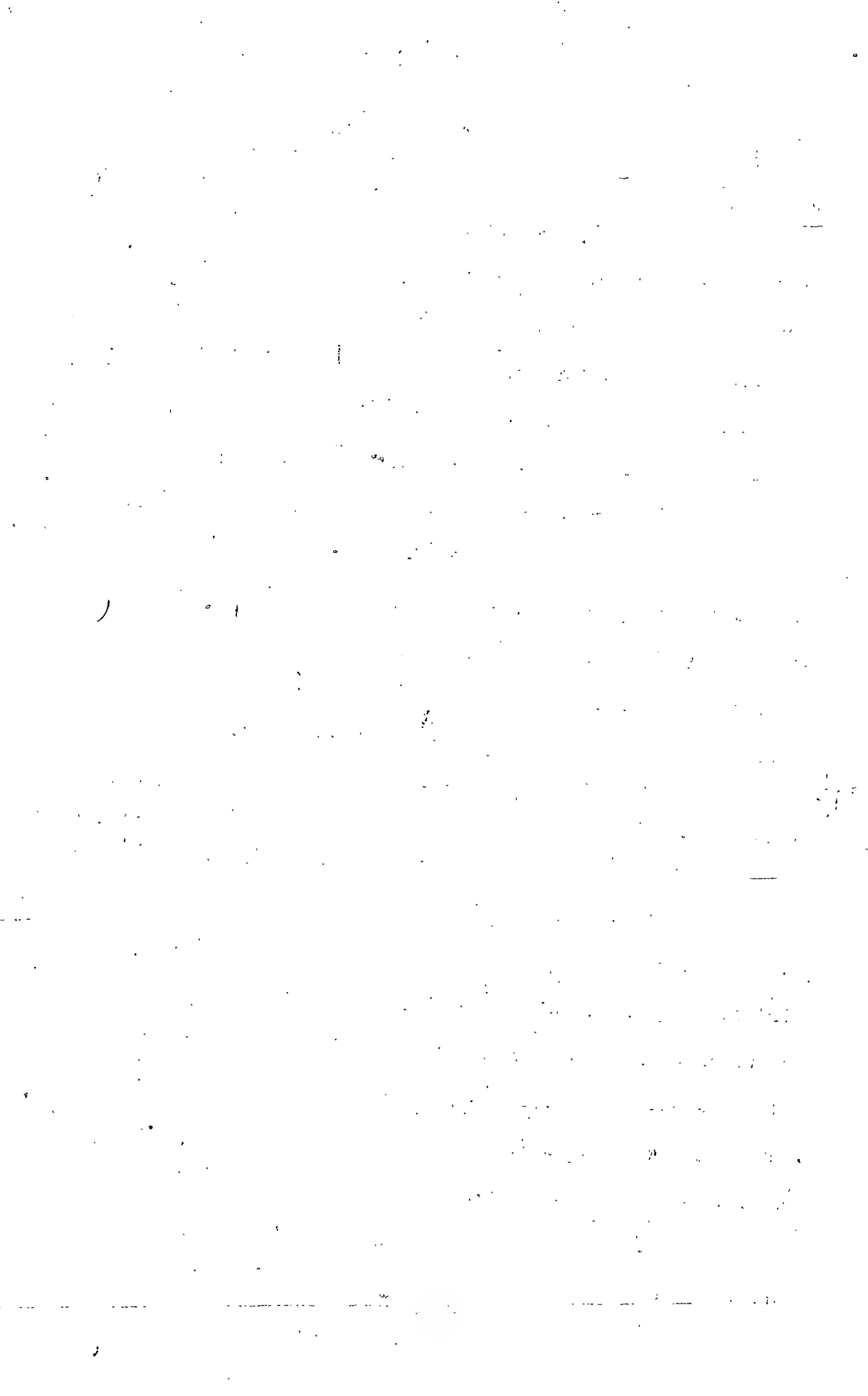
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it appears in early documents, Ossiniboa.

There was no delay in setting about the business of starting the colony in Assiniboa. In 1811, the first party arrived at York factory. They spent the winter there and, the following spring, proceeded down to Lake Winnipeg and the Red River. In place of the enthusiastic welcome that these brave, hardy pioneers deserved, they met with the silent hostility of the Metis and Northwesters. It should be added, in all fairness to the French half-breed, that during the first year they were very friendly to the new arrivals, but, under the influence of the Northwest Company, their attitude changed to antagonism. Fort Douglas was erected two miles off the mouth of the Assiniboine River, but the colonists were forced to spend the winter at Pembina. In 1813, the first settlers were joined by a second party.

#### SEVEN OAKS

At that time, the whole of the Red River Valley country was a stronghold of the Northwest Company. From here, traders and trappers departed for the west while others took furs back east. Here the Indian brought his furs. Therefore, the hostility of the fur traders is understandable. They opposed the colony because; firstly, the Hudson's Bay Company had an interest in it, and secondly, the advent of settlement drove back fur-bearing game. Everything possible was done to discourage the settlers. They tried treachery and adverse propaganda. They were successful in persuading and forcing the majority of settlers to migrate to Upper Canada. But the success of the



Northwesters was short-lived. A third party arrived in 1814 and a fourth under Governor Semple in 1815. He re-established the colony. He went further and destroyed the Northwest Company's Fort Gibraltar and used the timbers to strengthen Fort Douglas. These and other minor incidents led up to the massacre at Seven Oaks. Governor Semple and twenty men were killed--or murdered. The homesteaders, in distraction and fear, surrendered and retreated to Norway House. However, the arrival of Lord Selkirk and the Des Meurons (mercenaries), the following year infused new life into the inhabitants. They left their refuge on Lake Winnipeg to become reinstated on their homesteads. When Lord Selkirk left the colony after his short visit, the Des Meurons remained as a protective force. The following year, a party of French-Canadians arrived from Quebec. This event put new hope into the colonists. The settler was here to stay.

The bitter feud between the rival companies was taking its toll. Profits were falling, the value of stocks was declining, funds were lacking, and costs were rising. Both companies showed definite signs of collapse. Influential men, interested in maintaining the profits from the fur trade, enlisted the aid of the British Government and began to press for amalgamation. In 1821, the two great fur companies, whose deadly opposition had kept the west in a state of turmoil for so many years and whose struggle for the fur monopoly had hindered and retarded the progress of the new land, were united.





## A COMMUNITY IS BUILT

The forty years following the amalgamation of the two fur companies were comparatively uneventful. The colony expanded slowly but surely. The settlers proved, definitely, to the doubting company officials and Metis that the Assiniboia area was a great grain country. The agricultural development was very slow, and it was not until 1823 that the first plow was introduced. Horses and cattle were raised by the colonists. Later, sheep-raising was introduced. Wild game and fish assured a plentiful supply of fresh meat. With the aid of the Hudson's Bay Company, ~~the~~ three attempts were made to establish an experimental farm. These failed, not because of lack of proper facilities, but due to lack of a properly trained staff. Several industrial enterprises were initiated; for example, the "Tallow Company" and "Buffalo Wool Company." But due to the lack of a market, these enterprises failed. By 1838, weaving had become a popular home industry. All other supplies were imported into the settlement by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Whatever success attended the efforts of the colonists, it was achieved in the face of the greatest misfortune. Severe winters, floods, grasshoppers, and mice conspired to afflict great hardship on the pioneer farmer. The repeated loss of crops and destruction of homes, however, failed to discourage them. According to the census of 1847, the population had risen to 4,871 as compared to approximately 1,500 in 1821.



The commercial hub of the colony was the area lying at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, the site of the city of Winnipeg to-day. Here stood the second Fort Gibraltar erected in 1817 by the Northwest Company on the former site but nearer the river (what remains of it now is buried many feet under the cinders and general refuse of the railway yards of the Canadian National); Fidler's Fort on the rise of ground which is between McDermot Avenue and Notre Dame Street; Fort Douglas of the Hudson Bay Company (the site of this fort is marked by a little park dedicated to Sir William Whyte which fronts the Canadian Pacific Railway station). Fort Gibraltar was renamed Fort Garry, in 1822, in honor of a director of the Hudson Bay Company who made the first official tour of inspection after the merger of the rival concerns. The great flood of 1826 carried away Fidler's Fort, the palisades and outbuildings of Colony House of Fort Douglas, practically all of the enlarged Fort Garry and almost every structure outside these enclosures.

In 1827, Fort Garry was rebuilt. It provided the meeting place of the council of Assiniboine until 1836. To supply the need of better quarters or the need of <sup>a</sup> stronghold near the centre of the English-speaking inhabitants, the costly lower Fort Garry was built near the head of deep navigation just below St. Andrew's Rapids in 1831. Whatever the reason, it was changed and another large and imposing fort was built in 1835 near the south end of Main Street. The older fort was pulled down in 1852 and the new fort was sold in the



land boom of 1882. The north gateway remains in the small park which extends through Main Street to Fort Street, immediately south of Broadway. So passed Fort Garry which until 1882 was the centre of the Company's business affairs as well as the centre of the social life of the Red River settlement.

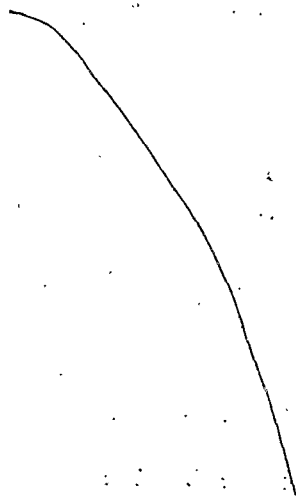
The social life of the colonists was as varied as the racial make-up of the settlement. Each group contributed its share. The religious and educational life of the district was under the direction of Protestant and Catholic missionaries. "The parish shall be Kildonan" said Lord Selkirk in 1817 standing in what is to-day the northern part of the city of Winnipeg. "Here you shall build your church and that lot is for a school." In October 1820, the Rev. John West, an Anglican missionary, came to this parish; he was accompanied by Mr. Harbridge, the first school teacher. Mr. West erected a rude school house to serve as school, church and teacher's residence, near where St. John's church now stands. By 1827, missions had been established at St. John's, Middlechurch, and St. Andrews. The Rev. John Black was the first Presbyterian missionary to come to the colony in 1851. The Hudson Bay Company transferred land to the Presbyterian church, a lot on Frog Plain, on which the present church is erected. In 1853 their second church was built fourteen miles down the river at Little Britain. The Roman Catholic missionaries, who had been in the field before L. Verendrye's explorations and who had retired at the time of the English conquest of Canada, resumed their



work in 1822. Two priests, from Quebec, Rev. N.B. Provencher, and Rev. S. Desmoulin arrived at the Red River colony in that year.

Bishop Provencher erected the first cathedral of St. Boniface, established schools under the order of the Grey Nuns. Each church was served by devoted men and women. Their work was the germ which originated the Christian churches, the schools, and colleges in Manitoba at the present time.

The recreational life of the colony consisted of hunting and fishing, racing and other competitive sports. House visiting was common. The annual arrival of the supply ship to Hudson's Bay Company from England bringing news and mail was made the occasion for celebration. A wedding usually presided over by a squeaking riddle, was an event of moment in the life of the colony. Jigs and reels were the common dances of the day. The governor's residence was the scene of many a jollification. It was considered an honor to be asked to dine there. The festive board must have satisfied the stoutest gourmet when one reads of there being served,--reindeer tongues and ptarmigan from the far north, buffalo tongues and joints from the plains, smoked bear hams, carefully prepared pemmican made of deer and buffalo meat with marrow, moose nose, beaver tail, sturgeon and white fish. Beverages were strong tea and choice old liquors. All records kept by strangers visiting the Red River settlement emphasize the hospitality with which they were entertained. Neighborliness and kindness to resident or stranger were the outstanding characteristics of this pioneer community.





## TRADE TROUBLES

The Hudson's Bay Company had bought back, in 1835, the Assiniboia territory from the Selkirk family for, approximately, 85,000 pounds. At the outset, the settlers did not object to the autocratic rule of the company because it did bring a feeling of security by providing aid and services that were essential to the well-being of the colony. The company did appoint an advisory council, but the councillors were company employees and, in no sense, representatives of the majority of the colonists. But it was not so much the lack of representation as the monopoly of trade that, finally, produced the intolerable state of affairs.

The Red River settlement was practically cut off from the rest of the world. Its trade was carried on under great difficulties, the main one being lack of transportation. There were two main routes by which goods were brought into the country; the first, via the Hudson Bay, and the second, by ox cart or boat from St. Paul. Still, this did not hinder the more enterprising individuals; they traded. The company finding their interests threatened by the others, sought to impose a duty on all imports. Only those who took no part in the fur trade were exempted. Continuing this policy, they authorized transportation and freight services for only those members of the community who did not participate in the fur trade. This caused dissatisfaction and discontent. The unrest in the colony came to a head with the arrest of William Sayer, charged with buying goods for the purpose of trading. When the court found him guilty, the French half-breeds took it upon themselves to free him. The Hudson's Bay Company



felt that the wise course would be to let the case drop and by so doing, it gave the first indication of a definite weakening of its fur trade monopoly. The inevitable outcome of this episode was an increase in the number of independent traders, and a rapid growth in the commercial relations of the colony with Minnesota and Dakota.

Although the inhabitants had won to a large extent the freedom of trade, there still remained the problem of representative government. The patriarchal government of the company was an anachronism of feudal times. This rapidly growing and vigorous colony required self-government, not feudal autarchy. The Hudson's Bay Company, at the same time, realized that they could not adequately administer the vast western territory and were willing to be relieved of it, if properly compensated. In the meantime, the movement of Confederation in eastern Canada had become a fact. Men of vision foresaw a larger Canada, a new British nation, extending from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. But it was realized, that if a united Canada was to be accomplished, the problem of the northwest would have to be solved. Spurred on by such thoughts, interested men set out to find the solution. After investigation, petitions, and negotiations, the necessary legislation for the transfer of this territory from the Hudson's Bay Company to the Dominion government was passed. The Hudson's Bay Company was compensated for the loss of Rupert's Land country between Ontario and the Rockies, with a sum of 300,000 pounds. In 1869, provisions were also made for the temporary government of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory.



## DOMINION CONTROL AND RIEL

The immediate result of the transfer of the territory from the Company to the Dominion government was increased unrest in the newly acquired territory. To the Metis, this new arrangement meant the end of their dream of a French-speaking nation in the west. The Indian failed to understand the new relations between them and their white neighbours.

The Dominion government had sent out a group of surveyors under Colonel John Denis to Manitoba in 1869 to survey certain land, which they thought was suitable for settlement. They laid out the land in the more economic square lots, instead of the usual long narrow lots having a river frontage. The failure on their part to make clear that it was not the intention of the government to dispossess those already in possession of farms or other property led to the spreading of fear among the Metis, who made up the great majority of the people, that their homes and land would be taken from them. In October 1869, Louis Riel and a party of Metis interrupted the survey work. They threatened violence if the work was not stopped.

Although it could be seen that interested parties were stirring up the already excited Metis, the Canadian Government failed to take proper measures for ensuring their pacification. The appointment of Mr. MacDougall, former Minister of Public Works (who was responsible for the surveys), as Governor of the new Northwest Territories, did not ease the situation. Louis Riel, leader of the Metis group, and



his followers were determined to keep the new Governor out of the colony until he agreed to their terms. They sent a letter advising him not to attempt to enter the colony. MacDougall disregarded the note and was forcibly returned to Pembina. To make matters worse, MacDougall issued a premature proclamation--presumably on his own authority--formally annexing Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory to the Dominion. He was, however, unable to enforce it. As it turned out, the Dominion government had not issued such proclamation, and the Hudson's Bay Company was in no position to enforce MacDougall's proclamation. The Metis, knowing that, replied with a "Bill of Rights."

Riel, in the meantime, had arrested several British settlers who had opposed him. With the opposition out of the way, Riel declared the Provisional government as the only established authority. In the meantime, Donald A. Smith had been sent by the Canadian Government to bring about a peaceful solution of the difficulties in the colony. A meeting was called for January 19, where Mr. Smith assured the Convention and colonists that the Dominion Government would keep good faith. After much discussion, it was agreed to recognize the Provisional Government, and, in return, Riel was to release all the political prisoners. An ill-advised attempt was made by some of the settlers to release the prisoners. Although the plan was not completed, the Metis arrested forty-eight participants. Four of them were sentenced to death, but only the sentence of Thomas Scott was





carried out. When the news of Scott's death reached Eastern Canada, an immediate demand for action arose. Measures taken by Bishop Tache, who had returned five days after the shooting of Scott, resulted in the moderation of the policy of the Metis group. Commissioner D.A. Smith was allowed to leave for Eastern Canada, and several delegates, chosen by the newly elected Council, left for Ottawa to plead for the provisional government. The result of the negotiations at Ottawa was the passing of the Manitoba Act (1870) which set up this province, its constitution, and provided for its entry into the Dominion. The Ottawa settlement weakened the Riel group. When the four hundred and thirty-eight British regulars and seven hundred and twelve Canadian militia led by Colonel Wolseley, landed at the foot of Post Office Street (now Lombard Street of Winnipeg) there were none present to resist them. The Provisional Government had not only dissolved, it had actually disappeared. Hudson's Bay House, now became Government House (thereby linking up the history of Fort Garry with Manitoba and the Northwest Territories). Riel and a few others fled from the province. The arrival of the first Lieutenant-Governor of the new province, Hon. A.G. Archibald, P.C., marked the end of the Hudson's Bay Company's political rule in the Northwest.



### RIVERS, TRAILS AND RAILS

At first, the newly organized province had been busily occupied in strengthening its political structure and establishing its rights along with the older provinces of Canada. But the people of Manitoba were not slow in realizing that due to its geographical position, being centre of the Dominion, railway communication with the rest of Canada and United States was essential for the growth and economic progress of the province.

At the time of Confederation no regular transportation lines had been established in Manitoba. Immigrants or merchants had the choice of the overland routes by Lake of the Woods; the Hudson Bay route, through Lake Winnipeg; or by rail to St. Paul, and, thence, by ox cart or flat boat. Each of these routes was long and tiresome. Yearly, great brigades of Red River carts trekked to St. Cloud and St. Paul in Minnesota, carrying out furs and bringing back supplies. It was glamorous, colorful, and full of adventure, but inefficient and costly. The growing colony needed more and more goods.

It was not until 1861, that there appeared the first steamer on the Red River, the "Anson Northrup". In 1862, the "International", a stern-wheeler, flat-bottomed vessel of the Mississippi model, arrived at Fort Garry. In 1871, Mr. J.J. Hill, of St. Paul, launched the "Selkirk". Two more steamers, carrying freight and passengers, were put into service in May 1875. They travelled between

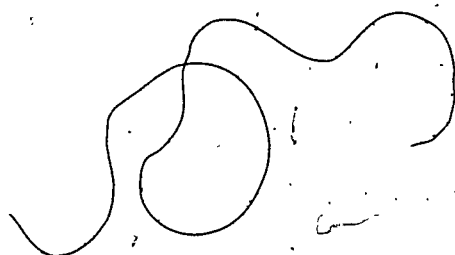


Fort Garry and Fort Abercrombie. From Abercrombie to St. Paul, the usual method of transportation was the four-horse stage. Boats also travelled between Moorhead, North Dakota and Winnipeg, Manitoba, as Fort Garry was called after May 1st, 1876. In 1878, there were some seventeen steamers plying the waters of the province and its tributaries.

The Red River cart, the dog sled, the flat-boat, and the small river steamers proved insufficient. There was a demand for better transportation facilities, for railways. The fact that Minnesota and the Dakotas had railways while Manitoba had none, naturally diverted immigration to those states, rather than to the prairies lying north of them.

On October 10th, 1878, the residents of the infant city of Winnipeg were aroused by mill whistles blowing furiously and bells ringing to welcome the first locomotive, destined to create a new era of travel in the Northwest. The "Manitoba Free Press" had issued an extra edition in which it said, "Let there be a grand rally of citizens on the occasion." Consequently, a large crowd assembled at the foot of Lombard Street, called Post Office Street.

The stern-wheeler "Selkirk", with barges attached in front and the sides, carrying the new locomotive, "The Countess of Dufferin", was decorated with flags and bunting. Its progress downstream from the International Boundary had been one triumphal procession. After its riotous welcome at Post Office Street, the "Selkirk" steamed to a location below Point Douglas where a track had been laid to the



water's edge, by which the engine was run ashore on the St. Boniface side of the Red River. This historic locomotive was presented by the Canadian Pacific to the city of Winnipeg. It adorns the little park dedicated to Sir William Whyte which fronts the station. In December, 1878, the Pembina Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed. This connected St. Boniface, Manitoba, with the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad and was thus of an international character. The last spike was driven at Rosseau, Manitoba. It was made an occasion for celebration. The first excursion by rail in the west was run. The train, used on opening day, consisted of several flat cars and a box car in which some primitive benches had been installed, together with a quantity of straw and a small wood-burning heater.

A dispute arose as to which lady among the excursionists should drive the last spike. The United States Consul diplomatically suggested that they all take a whack at it. This was done. Each lady daintily tapped with a heavy sledge hammer, but without the desired result. Being a man of resource as well as tact, he called the daughter of the Irish section-boss to take her turn. She with one mighty blow drove the offending piece of steel home, to the delight of the spectators.

The first railway train entered Winnipeg, January 8th, 1879, over a track laid on the Red River ice between the new city and St. Boniface. It was some years before trains could enter Winnipeg in the summer. A ferry, whimsical and erratic, was pressed into service. Tracks which were laid on the ice served in the winter months. The following

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interesting item is found in the "Manitoba Free Press", March 27, 1880, "The locomotive stopped running over the ice-bridge on the Red River."

In the meantime, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had obtained, from the Dominion, a contract which contained a monopoly clause that was to cause much grief. It read as follows:

"For twenty years from the date hereof, no line of railway shall be authorized by the Dominion Parliament to be constructed south of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from any point at or near the Canadian Pacific Railway, except such lines as shall run southwest or the west-ward of southwest, nor to within fifteen miles of latitude 49. And in the establishment of any new province in the Northwest Territories, provisions shall be made for continuing such prohibitions after such establishment until the expiration of the said period." 5

The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway had been retarded due to various causes. The people in the province felt that they must have transportation facilities even if they had to sponsor their own railway. Accordingly, the provincial government passed an Act to incorporate the Manitoba South-Eastern Railway Company, which was to build a line from Winnipeg to the boundary where it would connect with some American line. This, and other Acts, relating to railway construction, however, were disallowed by the Federal Government on the ground that they contravened the contract made with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. This caused much bitterness and political upheaval in the province.

Finally, in 1886, the first transcontinental line joining Montreal



and Vancouver was completed.

When this one line did not prove to be enough, other railways entered the field. The thriving colony required a better and greater service for its agricultural products. The imports of commodities had risen sharply. The people of Manitoba felt that, if they were to expand, they must have adequate and proper transportation facilities. The fact that Manitoba was in the centre of the continent with no outlet to a sea made every railroad connecting the province with the rest of Canada very important. But there was a struggle before the province was permitted to benefit from railways other than the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Dominion Government refused to allow any railway to be built from Winnipeg to the boundary, being bound by its contract to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to veto any such project. After negotiations, the province was given the right to issue charters to other railways. But the Canadian Pacific Railway was not content. It refused the right of a railway built under provincial charter to cross the tracks of a railway built under the Dominion charter. Excitement reached fever pitch and feelings ran high when the Northern Pacific, backed by the provincial government, attempted to cross the track owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company just outside of the city of Winnipeg. The incident occurred at a point known as "Fort Whyte". Both sides had police and guards stationed and it appeared as if, at any moment, rioting would occur. Fortunately, however, the question was settled in the courts in favor



of Manitoba and this judicial decision resulted in an era of rapid railroad expansion.

Several companies entered into the field of railroad building. In 1896, the building of the second transcontinental railway was begun by two contractors, MacKenzie and Mann. These two men acquired the charters of several small companies and combined the various groups into one, known as the Canadian Northern Railway Company. In 1902, they completed a line from Winnipeg to Port Arthur. In the meantime, a third railway company, the Grand Trunk Railway, reached an agreement with the Dominion Government by which an additional transcontinental line was to be built jointly. However, during the Great War, the Federal Government took over the various independent railway groups--except the Canadian Pacific Railway, and subsequently, amalgamated them under one railway system known as the Canadian National Railway.

It had been the dream of the province, almost from its inception, to have an outlet to the sea. As early as 1884, a special committee of the Legislative Assembly had reported in favor of a railway to the Bay.<sup>6</sup> However, the first step was taken in 1910, when the Canadian Northern Railway completed a branch line to The Pas from the Hudson Bay Junction on the line between Winnipeg and Prince Albert. In that year the Dominion Parliament authorized the building of a government line from The Pas to the Hudson Bay. After a controversy as to whether Churchill or Nelson was better suited for the terminal harbor, the former was selected. Although the whole line was contracted by 1914, the Hudson Bay Railway was not completed until 1931.

6. Healy, W.J., "Manitoba" - Manitoba Diamond Jubilee



The above has been of necessity a brief description of the growth of transportation in the province. The railways are of utmost importance because:

"The inhabitant of the Prairie Provinces, like inhabitants of other inland plains, is peculiarly dependent upon railways. His agricultural system depends upon railway communication. With the exception of a few of the older towns, the towns and villages are mere points on railways. Where the railway passed a village by, the whole village, buildings as well as people, has frequently been moved across the prairie to the railway. The railway with its unfailing accompaniments, the loading platform, the two to five grain elevators, the post office, general store, machinery shed, and branch bank, closes the circuit through which the power of the world's economic organization flows into the pioneer community. What the birch canoe was to the fur trader, the railway is to the farmer of Western Canada. Beyond the end of steel there is only such settlement as waits month by month or year by year for the coming of the railway."





THEY CAME FROM AFAR

The most striking feature of Manitoba's population is the great diversity in racial types. In the opinion of various writers, this lack of homogeneity in racial composition has contributed immensely to the growth and development not only of Manitoba but the entire West. Robert England writes:

"Material wealth, progress, culture depend on the contribution of the varied skills, aptitudes and abilities developed in other environments by ethnological stocks." 8

Although this province, from its earliest history, has been the meeting ground of a great variety of religious and racial groups, it was not until 1870 that there started any considerable influx of settlers in the newly organized territory. As has been previously stated, the colony was completely isolated from the rest of Canada. The lack of transportation facilities made the approach to the colony difficult. It was the Riel Rebellion that focussed the attention of Eastern Canada on the newly organized province. The result was that, in 1871, the first significant movement of Canadians to the west began. A party from Ontario set out in that year to cover the long and tedious route to Manitoba. They had to travel, by rail, to St. Cloud, Minnesota, then by wagon to Fort Abercrombie on the Red River, and, thence, by flat boat to Winnipeg.



1870 to 1896 <sup>9</sup>

In order to encourage settlement, the Dominion Government in 1872, passed an act providing for the free grant of homesteads, 160 acres of Dominion land, and the title to the land could be obtained after three years of residence and by compliance to certain regulations concerning the specific improvements to the property. During this period the bulk of immigrants, taking advantage of the "Homestead Act", came from eastern Canada.

A few years later several thousand German immigrants from Russia, known as Mennonites, settled in the province. The importance of this group in Manitoba's history, (for it was they who demonstrated to the world the value of the Red River Valley as a wheat producer) justifies a brief description of their customs and beliefs.

The Mennonite group originated in the sixteenth century in Holland and in northern Germany, as an offspring of the Protestant Reformation. In matters of local conduct they preached a gospel, not unlike that of the Puritans or Quakers. Their creed made it impossible for them to bear arms or take oaths. The Mennonites who settled in Manitoba trace their origin to Holland. On the invitation of the Prussians, they settled in Germany where they quickly adapted themselves to their new environment. During the reign of Frederick the Great, the Prussian nobles, fearing

9. Robert England in his book, "The Colonization of Western Canada", has divided the settlement of the prairie provinces into three periods, the first being from 1870 to 1896, the second from 1896 to 1914, the third from 1914 to 1934. In this introduction the same classification will be used for the first two periods, but the last period will be extended to include 1936.



that the growth of the Mennonite population might injure the military power of the state, subjected them to oppressive restrictions. This encouraged them to migrate to Russia, where, under more favorable conditions, they multiplied very rapidly. In 1870, the Russian Czar bent upon the thorough Russianization of the population, and compulsory military service, encountered the opposition of the Mennonites. The authorities, by attempting to impose duties which conflicted with their religious principles, forced the Mennonites to search for a new home. Delegates were despatched to North America to find suitable location for the new settlement. The purpose was to procure fertile land, at a reasonable price, and secure promises from the governments of Canada and the United States, as regards the liberty of language, education, religion and exemption from military service. In Canada, they chose the area near Winnipeg. In the years 1874 to 1879, 1400 families arrived in Manitoba. Due to the school question, some 4,000 colonists left Manitoba between 1922 and 1935. But this was partially compensated by the arrival from Russia of 1,500 Mennonites in the years between 1924 and 1927.

While previous settlers stayed close to the river, the Mennonites chose the open prairies. Two tracts of land were set aside by the Canadian Government for the Mennonites. The "East Reserve" included eight townships, to the east of the Red River, some thirty-five miles southeast of Winnipeg, and the "West Reserve" comprised seventeen townships, west of the Red River along the



international boundary. This includes the present municipalities of Rhineland and Stanley and the urban areas of Morden, Gretna, Plum Coulee and Winkler.

Following rapidly upon the Mennonites, came the Icelanders. Earlier Icelandic immigrants had settled in Ontario and Wisconsin. The first group of some 285, reached Winnipeg in October 1875. They selected the shores of Lake Winnipeg as the site for their homes. The probable reason for such choice was that these men were originally fishermen and cattle raisers. Furthermore, the waterways provided natural means of transportation.

In order to escape the heavy religious restrictions imposed by the Russian authorities, many Jews migrated to Canada; the first party arrived in Winnipeg in 1882. From that time to the middle Twenties of the present century, there has been a continual immigration of Jews into Manitoba.

Encouraged by the success of their fellow-countrymen who had settled in Minnesota and North Dakota, many Scandinavians were led to migrate to Manitoba. The first group arrived in 1884, settling around Minnedosa. Unlike the Mennonites, however, they did not settle in any particular area, spreading over various parts of the Province.

The completion of the first transcontinental railway, in 1886, augmented the flow of settlers in the west. From that time, there was a steady stream of immigrants into Manitoba. The influx of new settlers ushered in the famous "days of the boom" that old-





timers love to recall. George H. Ham in "Reminiscences of a Raconteur" gives the picture as he saw it in Winnipeg, in the early '90's:

"Sealskin coats and cloaks and diamond pins were greatly in evidence. The city was all ablaze with excitement of prospective riches. Champagne replaced Scotch and soda, and game dinners were very common. Auction sales were held daily and nightly, and in the auction rooms of Jim Collican, Walter Dufour and Joe Wolf people bought recklessly. Property changed hands quickly at greatly enhanced values. Certainly a land-office business was being done. The craze spread to the rural districts, and land surveyors and map artists worked overtime to fill orders. Lots in Winnipeg were plotted for miles beyond the city limits. If there ever was a fool's paradise, it sure was located in Winnipeg. Men made fortunes--mostly on paper--and life was one continuous joy ride."

#### 1896 to 1914 .

The Dominion Government, in 1896, adopted an active policy in relation to immigration. Immigration agents were sent to every part of Europe and the United States. Large scale advertising of the wonders of the West were featured in newspapers of every language. Railway companies and steamship lines did their own advertising. The result was the arrival into Canada of thousands and thousands of settlers.

In 1899, the first party of Doukhobors arrived at Winnipeg but the bulk of them went on to Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

The last decade of the Nineteenth Century saw large numbers of Slavonic people settled in Manitoba, the first group arriving in 1896. Reports of their success attracted their friends. In the



two years--1899 to 1900--there arrived in Manitoba about 6,500 Ukrainians. At the arrival of these people, most of the government land in the southern section of the province was occupied. They settled in the northern portion--the rougher, wooded and interlake areas. Large numbers are found to-day in the municipalities of Brokenhead, Shoal Lake, Russell, Sifton and Ethelbert. Several thousand Polish people arrived during the same year.

Concurrent with the immigration of continental Europeans equal numbers of Britishers and eastern Canadians had settled in Manitoba. Every year thousands of settlers arrived from the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, Great Britain and the United States.

#### 1919 to 1936

In 1919, immigration commenced again. The Canadian and British governments under the Soldier Settlement Board, aided returned soldiers to settle in Manitoba. During the "Twenties" a steady stream of European and British immigrants flowed into Manitoba. With enactment of prohibitive restrictions to immigration and the arrival of the economic depression, there has been very little migration since 1930 into the province from either Europe or other parts of Canada.

Some of the important facts of the early history and the settlement of the province of Manitoba have been briefly outlined. Throughout that story runs the fundamental fact that the development of the province was due in no small part to the



settlement of those who came to the province seeking not only economic betterment but also political, racial and religious freedom. These ideals are deeply rooted in the life of Manitoba.



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## THE POPULATION OF MANITOBA

A population analysis for the province of Manitoba is essential to a proper understanding of the economic and social problems of the province. The growth and development of Manitoba is comparatively recent - there are many people now living within the province who have seen the population increase from less than 250,000 to over 700,000. The change has taken place rapidly. As in any newly developed country, natural increase in population has been supplemented by immigration and offset by emigration.

At the beginning of this analysis, it should be pointed out that population development in Manitoba has been affected by rapidly changing trends and movements: birth rates have fallen rapidly since pre-war years; death rates have declined; immigration, the most notable factor, has been sizable and irregular; emigration has reflected the settlements of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia; opportunities have been afforded in the United States and Eastern Canada. The net result of all these factors, manifesting themselves at different times and in different directions, has been to produce a unique and partially unexpected population growth in the province of Manitoba.

It may be argued that Manitoba does not constitute a proper unit upon which to base a population study, that Manitoba presents but one phase of the growth and development of the prairie provinces. While there is some justification in this view, the limitation so placed



upon a population study of the province of Manitoba does not in any way affect the utility of such a study, especially when it will be related at salient points to the development of other parts of Canada and the movement of Canadians to other countries. The major tasks of this project are the analysis of the population as to age, growth, distribution, sex, racial origin, marital condition, birth rates, death rates, mobility and general trends.

There are many reasons why a study of population in Manitoba is necessary at this time. The importance of population matters as they affect Manitoba may be illustrated by reference to four considerations:

(1) Between June, 1931 and June, 1936 births in Manitoba numbered 67,856 and deaths 29,868. In other words the births exceeded deaths by 37,988. If there had been no movement of people into the province or if there had been no movement of people out of the province between June, 1931 and June, 1936, Manitoba would have had an increase in population of 37,988. However, between the two dates mentioned the actual increase in the population of Manitoba was 11,077, this being 26,911 less than the natural increase in the period under consideration. This means that from 1931 to 1936 there was a net movement of 27,000 people out of the province of Manitoba. The significance of this migration from the province may be indicated by the fact that the second largest city in Manitoba, namely Brandon, has a population of slightly over 16,000.



(2) Since pre-war and early war years, the birth rate in Manitoba has shown a decidedly downward trend. In 1917 the birth rate in Manitoba was 33.85 per thousand of population. The question may be naturally asked, "What are the effects and implications of a declining birth rate in the province and what are the effects of these declining rates upon the economic and social life of the province?"

(3) In recent years the opening of each school year has been marked by statements in the public press to the effect that fewer children are being enrolled. Population trends in Manitoba are having a profound effect upon matters pertaining to education which represents one of the most expensive services, out of public funds, afforded to the community.

(4) During the past three years death rates in Manitoba have started to increase after declining steadily since early post-war years. Like many other communities, Manitoba has a larger percentage of old-age population than it had ten or fifteen years ago with the result that there is every likelihood of death rates showing an increase in the years that lie ahead.

These four factors, together with the very unusual development of the population, give indication of the reasons why population matters warrant careful consideration in connection with matters pertaining to the province of Manitoba.

It will not be the purpose of this analysis to study population in an academic way but rather from the standpoint of those factors



which bear upon economic and social problems, and more especially on the problems of government and social service.

It is a matter of common knowledge that population questions have been to the fore in the United Kingdom since the time of Malthus; that important studies have taken place in respect to population studies in other countries, and more particularly in the United States, during the past fifty years. Population matters are assuming even greater importance to-day in the United Kingdom and in some parts of the United States, where the advent of a stable or decreasing population lies not far ahead. It is a tribute to the importance of population analysis that Sir Josiah Stamp, the eminent English economist, in his book, "The Science of Social Adjustment," recommended that a Royal Commission be appointed in the United Kingdom to study and report upon current population trends in the United Kingdom and the effects of those trends upon problems of government and problems associated with the national economy of that country.

#### The Growth of Manitoba Population

1881 to 1936

Table 1 and Chart 1 show the growth and development of the population of Manitoba as revealed in each census year from 1881 to 1936. In this relatively short period of time--55 years--the total population increased eleven-fold, from 62,260 to 711,216. It becomes apparent upon analyzing the statistics of the total population





since 1881 that the rate of increase has been subject to variations largely due to successive waves of immigration. The growth of Manitoba population may be summarized as follows:

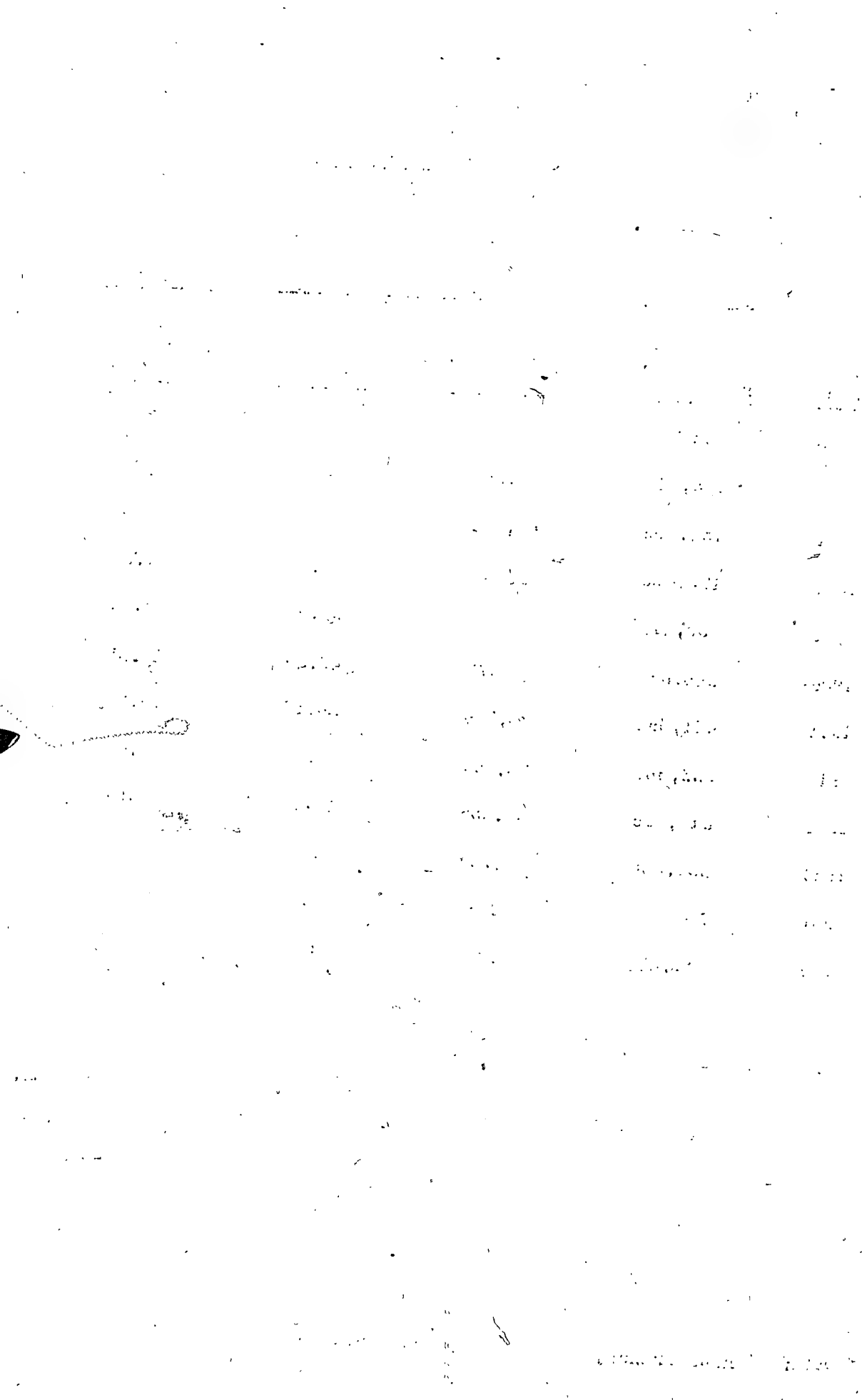
- (1) The period between the census years 1881 to 1896 witnessed a uniform growth, an increase of over 40,000 being shown at each five-year interval.
- (2) The absolute increase, 61,786, was somewhat greater between 1896 and 1901 than in the preceding years.
- (3) From 1901 to 1906, the population growth in Manitoba was exceedingly rapid. In five years it gained 110,477, the largest quinquennial increase in the history of the province.
- (4) In the ten years following, the increase was large and steady; the population increased over 90,000 in each of the two five-year periods.
- (5) With the exception of the census year 1931, the absolute increase in population for each five-year interval from 1916 to 1936 has declined steadily. In 1936 the increase in population was 11,077 as compared with 110,427 in 1906.



TABLE 1  
THE GROWTH OF MANITOBA POPULATION  
1881 - 1936

Census Year	Manitoba			Canada
	Population	Increase in Number	Percentage Increase	Percentage Increase
1881	62,260			
1886	108,640	46,380	74.49	5.90
1891	152,506	43,866	40.38	5.53
1896	193,425	40,919	26.83	4.98
1901	255,211	61,786	31.94	5.86
1906	365,688	110,477	43.29	13.51
1911	461,394	95,706	26.17	18.20
1916	553,860	92,466	20.04	11.02
1921	610,118	56,258	10.16	9.84
1926	639,056	28,938	4.74	7.54
1931	700,139	61,083	9.56	9.80
1936	711,216	11,077	1.58	6.28

Data: Census Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



# MANITOBA POPULATION

TOTAL POPULATION AND  
RURAL POPULATION  
1881 - 1936

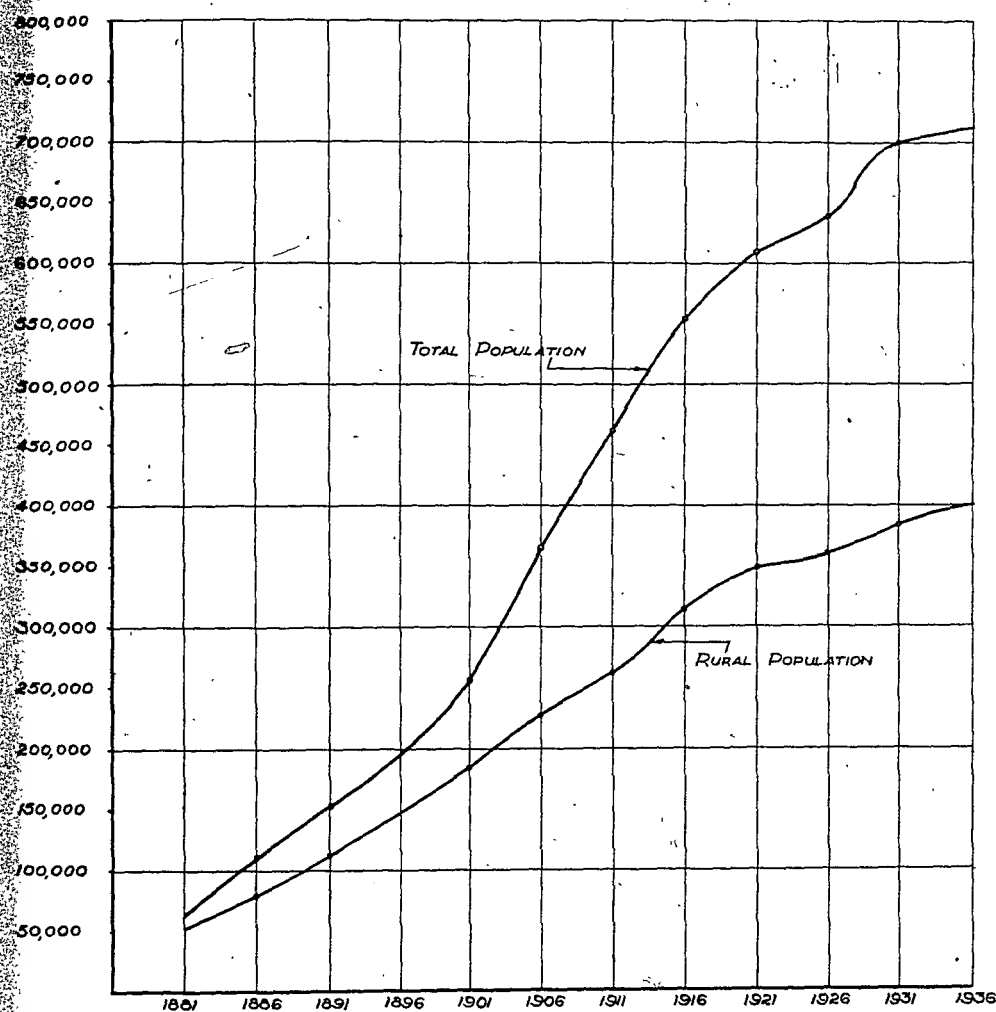


CHART NO. ①



In the preceding paragraph, we have been dealing with the absolute increase in the Manitoba population as revealed by various census. Table 1 shows the rate of increase in population was exceedingly large between 1881 and 1896, and was very substantial between 1891 and 1911. Since 1911 the percentage increase as shown by each succeeding five-year census has registered a decidedly downward trend, reaching the low point in the case of the 1936 census, when population increased only 1.58 per cent as compared with 1931.

An interesting comparison of the percentage increase of Manitoba's and of Canada's population is shown in Table 1. From 1881 to 1921, the percentage increase in the population of the province exceeded the percentage increase of the dominion. From 1926 to 1936, the percentage increase in Manitoba population has been less than the percentage increase in the population of Canada. These figures reflect the settlement of the province of Manitoba, particularly the expansion of Manitoba agriculture up to the early post-war years; and indicate during the past decade the new settlement in Canada and the concentration of population which has taken place outside of this province.





TABLE 2

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION  
1881 - 1936

Year	Total	Number		Increase over Preceding Census			Percentage of Total Population	
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1881	62,260	52,015	10,245	-----	-----	-----	83.55	16.45
1886	108,640	78,807	29,833	46,380	26,792	19,588	72.54	27.46
1891	152,506	111,498	41,008	43,866	32,691	11,175	73.11	26.89
1896	193,425	-----	-----	40,919	-----	-----	-----	-----
1901	255,211	184,775	70,436	61,786	73,277	29,428	72.40	27.60
1906	365,688	227,598	138,090	110,477	42,823	67,654	62.24	37.76
1911	461,394	261,029	200,365	95,706	33,431	62,275	56.57	43.43
1916	553,860	312,846	241,014	92,466	51,817	40,649	56.48	43.52
1921	610,118	348,502	261,616	56,258	35,656	20,602	57.12	42.88
1926	639,056	360,198	278,858	28,938	11,696	17,242	56.36	43.64
1931	700,139	384,170	315,969	61,083	23,972	37,111	54.87	45.13
1936	711,216	400,289	310,927	11,077	16,119	5,042	56.28	43.72



## RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

Table 2 and Chart 1 illustrate the growth of rural and urban population in the province of Manitoba from 1881 to 1936.

In 1881 - eleven years after Manitoba was incorporated as a province - the population was essentially rural; 52,015 people out of 62,260 were resident in rural areas, the remaining 10,245 might be described as urban. Expressed in terms of percentages, 83.55 per cent of Manitoba population was rural in 1881; and 16.45 per cent, urban in the same year. The next five years found a sharp increase in urban residents and by 1886, 27.46 per cent of Manitoba population was urban, while the rural percentage had fallen to 72.54. Between 1886 and 1901, a period of fifteen years, the total population of Manitoba increased by 146,571; the rural, 105,968; the urban, 40,603. During this period the balance between rural and urban population did not change significantly; rural and urban populations amounted to 72.40 per cent and 27.60 per cent respectively, as compared with 72.54 per cent and 27.46 per cent in 1886. In other words, during these years the rural-urban balance of the population remained practically stationary.

As previously stated, the years from 1901 to 1906 witnessed a remarkable expansion in Manitoba population, and during these five years the marked change took place in the rural-urban distribution. Between 1901 and 1906, total population increased by 110,477 of which number 42,823 were rural and 67,654 were urban.



For the first time, as revealed in census statistics, the growth in urban population exceeded the growth in rural population. The result was to raise the relative percentage of the former by slightly over 10 per cent, or from 27.60 per cent to 37.76 per cent; while at the same time the latter, in percentage of total population, decreased from 72.40 per cent to 62.24 per cent.

During the following five years from 1906 to 1911, the increase in Manitoba population was exceedingly rapid, and as in the 1901 to 1906 period, urban population increased more rapidly than rural, the increase in urban over rural being almost two to one. Developments in this period changed the rural-urban balance considerably - the rural percentage falling from 62.24 per cent in 1906 to 56.57 per cent in 1911; and the urban percentage increasing from 37.76 per cent in 1906 to 43.43 per cent in 1911.

Since 1911, the rural-urban balance in Manitoba population has changed but little. In 1936, 56.28 per cent of the population was rural as compared with 56.57 per cent in 1911; and in 1936, 43.72 per cent of Manitoba population was urban as compared with 43.43 per cent in 1911. Thus, during the past twenty-five years with all the changes which have occurred in the economic life of Manitoba, the rural-urban balance has remained very much the same. The minimum variation for this interval measures 2.25 per cent. The fairly constant balance between rural and urban population is a result of rural growth exceeding that of



urban between 1911 and 1921, and urban growth exceeding that of rural between 1926 and 1931.

Population data from the census of 1936 is significant from many points of view, but it suffices here to observe that for the first time in Manitoba's history, as recorded by the census, there occurred an absolute decrease in urban population between 1931 and 1936. The urban population in the latter year was 5,042 less than in the former; the rural, increased by 16,119 in the same period. This gain, offsetting the loss in the urban distribution, gave Manitoba a net increase of slightly over 11,000 between the census of 1931 and 1936.

In summary, the population growth of Manitoba since 1881 has witnessed a remarkable degree of urbanization, the urban percentage increased very rapidly from 1881 to 1911 and has been relatively constant from 1911. The percentage of rural population in Manitoba decreased between 1881 and 1911 and has remained relatively stable during the past twenty-five years.

The question may properly be asked at this time as to whether the evidence of population distribution between 1911 and 1936, indicates that Manitoba has "found its level" in regard to the balance between rural and urban population. While the relative stability in this balance during the past twenty-five years might indicate that a quasi-permanent balance has been achieved, there are many factors in the economic life of the province and in





Manitoba's relationship with other provinces which might disturb the status quo; at any rate considering the relatively large absolute numbers involved in Manitoba's rural and urban population, it is more than likely any change from the present rural-urban balance will be relatively slow, especially as described by percentage distribution.

TABLE 3

RURAL FARM AND RURAL NON-FARM POPULATION  
1931 - 1936

- RURAL FARM -

<u>Years</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent Increase</u>	<u>Per cent of Total Population</u>
1931	254,302	-	36.32
1936	261,169	2.7	36.72

- RURAL NON-FARM -

1931	129,868	-	18.55
1936	139,120	7.1	19.56



In 1931, the Dominion census included statistics of farm population as distinguished from rural population, and in doing so enabled an interesting distinction to be made in respect to rural population.

Table 3 shows rural farm and rural non-farm population in 1931 and 1936. The important point to be noted in Table 3 is the relatively large population which is found in unincorporated towns and villages and in hamlets scattered throughout rural areas, this percentage in 1931 amounting to 18.55 per cent of total population and increasing to 19.56 per cent in 1936. The extent of this community, lying as it does between the farm and the organized urban centre, in many instances being the connecting link between the two, suggests a field for economic and sociological study which so far has been largely ignored.

The second important point to note in Table 3 is that farm population - those actually gaining a living on farms in Manitoba - constituted in 1931 and 1936 slightly over 36 per cent of the total population of the province. Consequently, the ordinary rural and urban distribution falls far short of the popular belief that it describes the farm and urban distribution.

The situation may be stated in another way. In 1936, as revealed by the census of that year, out of a total population of 711,216, 261,169 people were living on farms - 36.72 per cent of the total population of the province. The question immediately arises as to how the non-farm population in Manitoba is dependent upon the



farm population, or how far the 450,047 non-farm people are dependent upon the 261,169 people on the farms. This problem will be dealt with in connection with our analysis of the economic position of a farm population and those following other pursuits in the province of Manitoba. It is sufficient here to note that Manitoba has extensive relationships which extend beyond the boundaries of the province - relationships which resolve themselves into economic opportunities of great importance.

#### NATURE OF THE POPULATION OF MANITOBA

So far we have discussed Manitoba's population in terms of absolute numbers; in terms of rates of increase; and in terms of broad occupational groups as represented by farm, rural and urban classifications. There is a further interesting and important feature to be noted in connection with population and that is the matter of the nature and characteristics of the population of the province.

#### BIRTHPLACE OF MANITOBA POPULATION

The first analysis which we shall make of the Manitoba population is one based upon the birthplace of her people. As shown in Appendix A, out of a total population of 711,216 in 1936, 594,598 were British-born and of this number 502,863 were Canadian-born and of the latter number 417,723 were born in Manitoba. These figures indicate the degree to which Manitoba has matured in that the province has a large percentage of its population born within its borders. Of those born within other provinces of Canada, people born in Ontario, numbering



49,938, constitute the most important group. Manitoba residents born in Saskatchewan, with a total of 17,070, come next. It is interesting to note that Ontario-born showed a slight preference for urban communities while the Saskatchewan-born showed a slight preference for rural communities.

Those born in the British Isles number 90,633 and were predominantly urban in June, 1936. Of those born in the British Isles, people born in England constitute the largest group, followed in lesser numbers by those born in Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

The foreign-born population in Manitoba in June, 1936 numbered 116,118 of which 63,277 were resident in rural areas and 53,341 in urban centres. Of the foreign-born those born in Europe constituted the major portion. In connection with the European, people born in Poland constitute the largest group followed by those born in Russia. In 1936 there were 16,275 people in Manitoba who were born in the United States.

The following Table shows the population of Manitoba in 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1936, with sub-divisions showing:

- (a) Canadian-born
- (b) British-born (excluding Canadian-born)
- (c) Foreign-born





TABLE 4

Census Year	Total Population	Canadian born	Percentage Canadian born	British born	Percentage British born	Foreign born	Percentage Foreign born
1901	255,211	180,859	70.87	34,151	13.38	40,201	15.75
1911	461,394	270,554	58.64	95,145	20.62	95,695	20.74
1921	610,118	387,746	63.55	113,114	18.54	109,258	17.91
1931	700,139	463,550	66.22	106,151	15.15	130,438	18.63
1936	711,216	502,863	70.70	91,735	12.90	116,618	16.40

Data: Census Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



In 1931, 463,550 persons or 66.22 per cent of the population of Manitoba was Canadian-born; British-born totalled 106,068 or 15.15 per cent of the total population of the province; while foreign-born totalled 130,438 or 18.63 per cent of the total population. Such was the position in 1931 as revealed by the census of that year. On examining earlier statistics in order to ascertain how Manitoba arrived at the foregoing position it will be noted that in 1901 the Canadian-born totalled 70.87 per cent of the total population of Manitoba; British-born, 13.38 per cent; and foreign-born, 15.75 per cent. From 1901 to 1911, the percentage of Canadian-born in Manitoba dropped from 70.87 per cent to 58.64 per cent; the percentage of British-born increased from 13.38 per cent to 20.62 per cent; and the percentage of foreign-born increased from 15.75 per cent to 20.74 per cent. In the ten years between 1911 and 1921, the percentage of Canadian-born increased sharply, while the percentage of British-born declined from 20.62 per cent to 18.54 per cent; and the percentage of foreign-born from 20.74 per cent to 17.80 per cent. In the decade from 1921 to 1931, the Canadian-born percentage again showed an increase; the percentage of British-born declined by over 3 per cent while the percentage of foreign-born increased by slightly over 1 per cent.

The absolute numbers of Canadian-born citizens of Manitoba has been increasing sharply over the entire period due not only to the



natural increase in families of Canadian-born, but due to Canadian-born families of British-born or foreign-born parents. Unless immigration is reopened on a comprehensive scale, it seems likely that Manitoba has reached the high point--or nearly the high point--in numbers of citizens born outside of Canada. For instance, between 1921 and 1931, the number of people in Manitoba who were born in Britain declined by nearly 7,000. Up until 1931, the number of foreign-born increased steadily, reaching the maximum of 130,438 in that year. It is probable that this number will be the maximum recorded in census records, as in recent years there has not been a sufficient movement of foreign-born people into Manitoba to offset the natural decrease, by death, in the population which came to Manitoba between 1890 and 1911.

The main point to be noted in connection with this discussion is that the Canadian-born population of Manitoba is definitely on the increase and gradually, due to lack of immigration, the foreign-born citizen is being replaced by the Canadian-born. In the case of the immigrant in Manitoba, his family is largely Canadian-born. It is a matter of importance in connection with population matters, and in connection with economic and social problems in the province of Manitoba, that more and more of our population is changing to a people who have been subject to Manitoba conditions and environment, and we presume have become more and more adjusted to the economic and social forces which govern in the province.



The progressive increase in the Canadian-born population of Manitoba is clearly indicated in the case of statistics supplied by the 1936 census. In the five years between 1931 and 1936, the total population of Manitoba increased by 11,077, while the number of Canadian-born increased by 39,313. In other words, the Canadian-born population of Manitoba increased at well over three times the rate at which the total population for the province increased.

For the past five years - from 1931 to 1936, the British-born population of Manitoba decreased by over 14,000 and the foreign-born population decreased by over 13,000. This is a normal development in the population of Manitoba in the absence of immigration on a sizable scale. The foreign-born population is gradually giving way to a Canadian-born and a Manitoba-born population. It is not to be inferred that this trend is not a good thing in itself, for the reason that the foreign-born citizen in Manitoba has made a real contribution to the economic and social welfare of the province. Our comments here are merely in the direction of showing that our population is gaining, from the standpoint of experience of living under those conditions which persist in the province, and our population, as a whole, for that reason, should be more successful in meeting the day to day problems that are presented to us as a result of the natural conditions which prevail in the province. Our adjustment to social and natural environment should, therefore, be more complete.

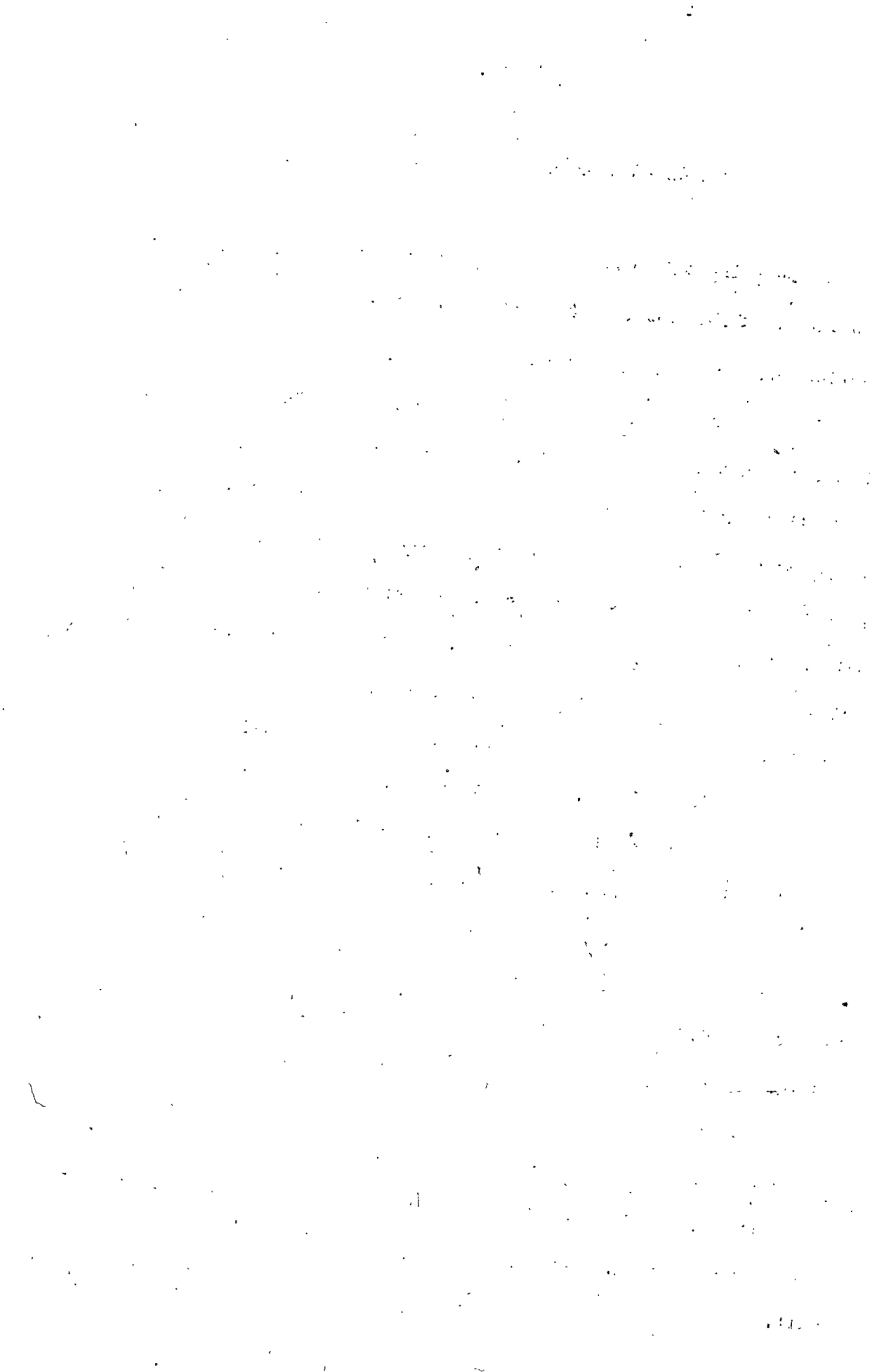




## THE CANADIAN-BORN POPULATION OF MANITOBA

In pursuing this study of the nature and characteristics of the population of Manitoba, we will first consider the Canadian-born section and later the Manitoba-born section.

Table 5 shows the distribution in 1931 of the Canadian-born population as in the nine provinces. A casual examination of this table shows that the older provinces of eastern and central Canada have a large share of their Canadian-born population born within their respective provinces. In other words, most of the Canadian-born population of Ontario is born in Ontario, and this fact is even more evident in the case of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In that section of Canada, however, extending from Manitoba to British Columbia, the westward movement of easterners is highly reflected. In Manitoba in 1931 there were 463,550 people who were born in Canada; of this group, 80.65 per cent or 373,828 were born in Manitoba, the remaining 19.35 per cent or 89,722 were contributed by other provinces. For instance, in 1931 in Manitoba there were 56,613 people who were born in Ontario; 9,673 in Quebec; and 13,447 in Saskatchewan. Well over one-half of the Canadian-born people born outside of the province of Manitoba and resident in Manitoba in 1931 came from the province of Ontario. On a numerical basis, the influx of people into Manitoba from the Maritime provinces and from Alberta and British Columbia has been relatively small.



BIRTHPLACE OF CANADIAN BORN POPULATION CLASSIFIED 1931(1)

(a) Manitoba born people living in other Provinces

(b) People born in other Provinces living in Manitoba

	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	CANADA	NOVA SCOTIA	NEW BRUNSWICK	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	MANITOBA	SASK- ATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
TOTAL CANADIAN BORN (2)	85,251	8,069,261	471,049	383,818	2,622,512	2,627,398	463,550	603,240	425,867	374,734
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	82,724	99,738	3,175	2,751	964	1,651	994	2,283	2,353	2,819
NOVA SCOTIA	1,279	507,235	454,944	8,408	6,418	11,739	2,905	4,770	7,033	9,632
NEW BRUNSWICK	651	403,049	7,901	360,149	11,499	7,939	1,733	2,746	3,846	6,521
QUEBEC	191	2,696,122	1,951	10,194	2,541,915	92,406	9,693	15,247	14,247	9,226
ONTARIO	173	2,794,631	1,763	1,544	55,085	2,478,898	56,613	86,538	59,194	54,486
MANITOBA	40	463,542	222	192	2,362	14,687	373,828	38,762	14,406	18,965
SASKATCHEWAN	89	502,165	268	183	1,248	9,161	13,447	442,256	16,991	18,434
ALBERTA	66	336,674	273	168	982	4,741	2,463	7,403	300,200	20,231
BRITISH COLUMBIA	36	247,741	279	129	770	2,961	1,276	2,144	6,768	233,195
NOT STATED	2	7,912	270	96	1,237	3,148	491	1,029	700	885
NATIVE BORN OF OTHER PROVINCES LIVING IN PROVINCE	2,527		16,105	23,669	80,597	148,500	89,722	160,984	125,667	141,539
Percentage	2.96		3.42	6.17	3.07	5.65	19.35	26.69	29.51	37.77
NATIVE BORN OF PROVINCE LIVING IN OTHER PROVINCES	17,014		52,291	42,900	154,207	315,733	89,714	59,909	36,474	14,546
Percentage	17.06		10.31	10.64	5.72	11.30	19.35	11.93	10.83	5.87

(1) Data from Census Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

(2) Population of North-West Territories and Yukon omitted from table, but included in the calculations.



### MANITOBA-BORN POPULATION IN OTHER PROVINCES

People born in Manitoba have taken an active part in the settlement of western Canada. In 1931, 89,714 Manitoba-born people were resident in other provinces in Canada. This number is almost identical with the number of people born in other provinces who were resident in Manitoba at that time. In other words, the migration of native-born Manitobans to other provinces was offset almost exactly by the migration of Canadians born in other provinces into Manitoba.

The exodus of Manitoba-born population has been decidedly westward. In 1931, Saskatchewan had 38,762 persons born in Manitoba, Alberta had 14,406 and British Columbia had 18,965, or the provinces lying west of Manitoba had 72,133 out of the total of 89,714 born-in-Manitoba people who were resident outside of their native province. The eastward movement of born-in-Manitoba citizens has been decidedly limited and Ontario has been the main beneficiary in respect to Manitoba-born people who have gone to eastern Canada. In 1931, Ontario had 14,687 born-in-Manitoba citizens.

The part which other provinces have played in the settlement of Manitoba as evidenced by the movement of Canadian-born in Canada, may be further illustrated by the following Table showing the birthplace of born-in-Canada residents in the province of Manitoba.



TABLE 6

MANITOBA POPULATION BORN IN CANADA <sup>1</sup>

<u>Born In</u>	<u>1911</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1936</u>
Prince Edward Island	967	1,103	994	934
Nova Scotia	2,955	3,229	2,905	2,633
New Brunswick	1,569	1,767	1,733	1,570
Quebec	10,765	11,794	9,693	8,518
Ontario	73,110	67,206	56,613	49,938
Manitoba	176,245	291,462	373,828	417,723
Saskatchewan	1,829	7,694	13,447	17,070
Alberta	491	1,500	2,463	2,747
British Columbia	448	1,048	1,276	1,319

As shown by the Eastern census of 1911, it will be observed that in 1911, Ontario-born residents in Manitoba amounted to 73,110. In 1921, 1931 and 1936, there has been a progressive reduction in the number of Ontario-born people resident in the province of Manitoba. These figures would indicate that in its early development there was a surge of Ontario-born people into the province of Manitoba, and that since 1911 the rate of settlement in Manitoba of Ontario-born people has decreased sharply; and that there had not been a replacement of Ontario stock in the province of Manitoba.

The number of Maritime-born residents of Manitoba has not varied greatly in the past twenty-five years.

A notable feature in connection with Canadian-born in Manitoba has been the movement of Saskatchewan-born into the province of Manitoba. In each census year since 1911, there has been an increase in the Saskatchewan-born residents in Manitoba, reaching a total of 17,070 in 1936. The movement of Saskatchewan-born into Manitoba,





however, has amounted to less than one-half of the movement of Manitoba-born into Saskatchewan.

Table 7 and Chart 2 show the extent of migration in and out of the province since 1901. The number of Manitoba-born people leaving the province has been increasing steadily; the period between 1921 and 1931, shows the greatest loss of native-born.

On the other hand, the migration of Canadian-born people into the province reached the peak in 1921, and has been declining since then. From the Table it can be seen that in 1936 we had almost the same number of Canadians born in other provinces living in Manitoba as in 1901.

TABLE 7

NATIVE-BORN OF OTHER PROVINCES LIVING IN MANITOBA;  
NATIVE-BORN OF MANITOBA LIVING IN OTHER PROVINCES;  
AND THEIR SUCCESSIVE INCREASES <sup>1</sup>

1901 - 1936				
Year	Native Born of Other Provinces Living in Manitoba		Native Born of Manitoba Living in Other Provinces	
	Number	Successive Increase	Number	Successive Increase
1901	81,053	-	10,936	-
1911	94,309	+ 13,256	38,321	+ 27,385
1921	96,284	+ 1,975	59,982	+ 21,661
1931	89,722	- 6,562	89,714	+ 29,732
1936	85,140	- 4,582	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Data: Census Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



# NATIVE BORN OF OTHER PROVINCES LIVING IN MANITOBA NATIVE BORN OF MANITOBA LIVING IN OTHER PROVINCES

IN EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS YEAR FROM 1901 TO 1931

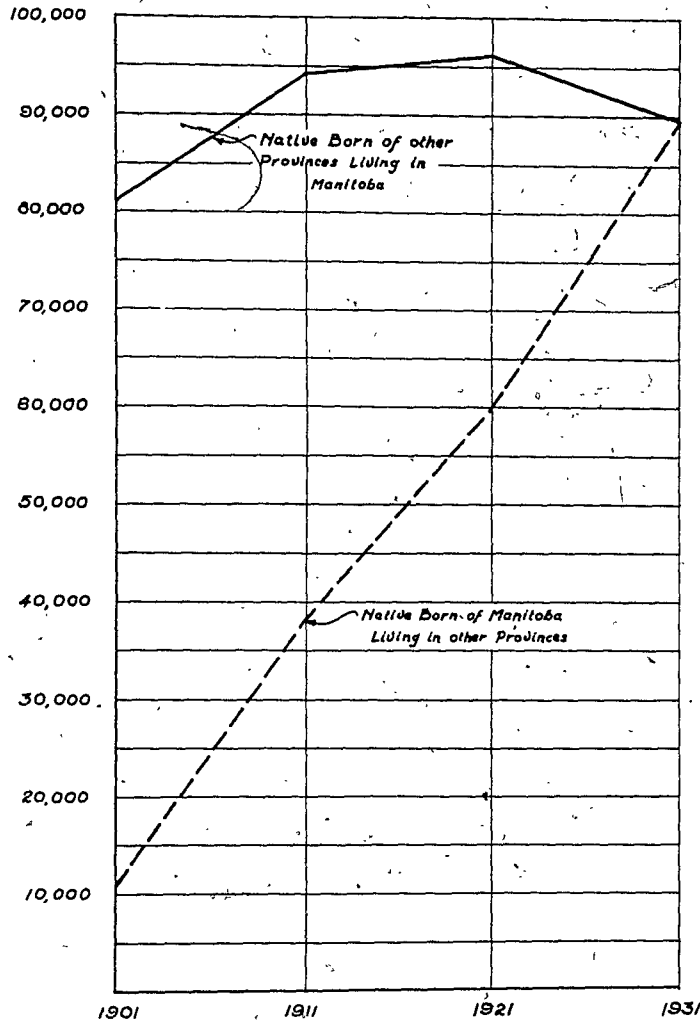


CHART NO. (2)



MANITOBA-BORN POPULATION

We have referred to the growth of Canadian-born in respect to the population of Manitoba. The increase in the Manitoba-born residents in Manitoba over a period of years is worthy of notice. These figures are shown in Table 8.

TABLE 8<sup>1</sup>

<u>Year</u>	<u>Manitoba Born</u>	<u>Canadian Born</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1901	99,806	180,859	55.18
1906	132,378	228,669	57.89
1911	176,245	270,554	65.14
1916	229,204	332,146	69.01
1921	291,462	387,746	75.17
1926	320,948	409,288	78.42
1931	373,828	463,550	80.64
1936	417,723	502,863	83.07

In 1901, 55.18 per cent of the Canadian-born population of Manitoba was born in Manitoba. On the occasion of each quinquennial census the percentage of the Manitoba-born has increased steadily, and in 1936, 83.07 per cent of the Canadian-born residents in Manitoba were born in Manitoba. Thus it appears that Manitoba has reached that stage of maturity that a relatively large percentage of her population is native-born, although we have not yet reached the position which the older provinces of eastern Canada have attained. A position in which the bulk of their present population has been born and raised within the confines of their respective provinces.

1. Data: Census Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



in the province of Manitoba on the occasion of various censuses.

TABLE 10

UNITED STATES-BORN LIVING IN MANITOBA

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>
1911	16,328
1921	21,644
1931	17,903
1936	16,275

It will be seen from the above Table that the United States-born population in Manitoba ranged from 21,644 in 1921 to 16,275 in 1936. Immigration of United States-born people to western Canada affected Saskatchewan and Alberta to a much greater extent than Manitoba, reflecting the later settlement of these two provinces who benefitted from the westward and north-westward surge of American pioneers.

CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN-BORN

The numbers of Continental European-born in the population of Manitoba approximates the numbers of British-born (excluding Canadian-born). For all practical purposes it may be said that British-born, as defined, constitute a group substantially as large as the Continental European-born. Table 11 shows Continental European-born resident in Manitoba on the occasions of the censuses of 1911, 1921, 1931, and 1936.





TABLE 11

CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN-BORN LIVING IN MANITOBA

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Western Europe</u>	<u>Eastern Europe</u>	<u>Balkans</u>	<u>Scandi- navia</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Others</u>
1911	78,056	30,454	28,598	3,368	11,022	3,149	687	778
1921	85,902	24,477	44,579	1,502	11,145	2,943	979	277
1931	110,458	17,364	72,674	3,586	11,931	2,248	1,000	1,655
1936	98,744	13,131	69,064	3,233	9,958	2,006	914	438

The above Table indicates that the number of Continental Europeans ranged from 78,056 in 1911 to 110,458 in 1931, and decreased to 98,744 in 1936. Census statistics would indicate that the population of Manitoba, by Continental European-born, constituted a somewhat later movement of peoples in the province than in the case of British-born. The British-born population of Manitoba reached its peak at least ten years earlier than the population of Continental European birth.

Of the Continental European-born population of Manitoba, those coming from Western Europe and Eastern Europe constitute the predominant element. In our arbitrary classification of Continental European-born in the Western European and Central European groups, the following allocation of countries was made:

Western Europe:

Austria  
Germany  
Holland  
Belgium  
Switzerland

Eastern Europe:

Russia  
Poland  
Ukraine  
Lithuania  
Finland  
Roumania  
Galicia



Scandinavian countries have contributed a substantial population to Manitoba. People having Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland as their birthplace have found a home in Manitoba in substantial numbers, ranging well over 11,000 until the census of 1931 and falling off slightly in recent years.

Population with its birthplace in Balkan countries constitutes a relatively small group in Manitoba.

French-born amounted to 3,149 in the census of 1911, and in succeeding censuses have shown a steady reduction indicating the part which French-born citizens have taken in the early pioneering of the province.

Italian-born constitute a small compact group in the population of Manitoba.

#### ASIATIC-BORN

The following Table shows the number of Asiatics in Manitoba to be relatively small, and of this group Chinese predominate.

TABLE 12

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>
1911	1,099
1921	1,493
1931	1,865
1936	1,269



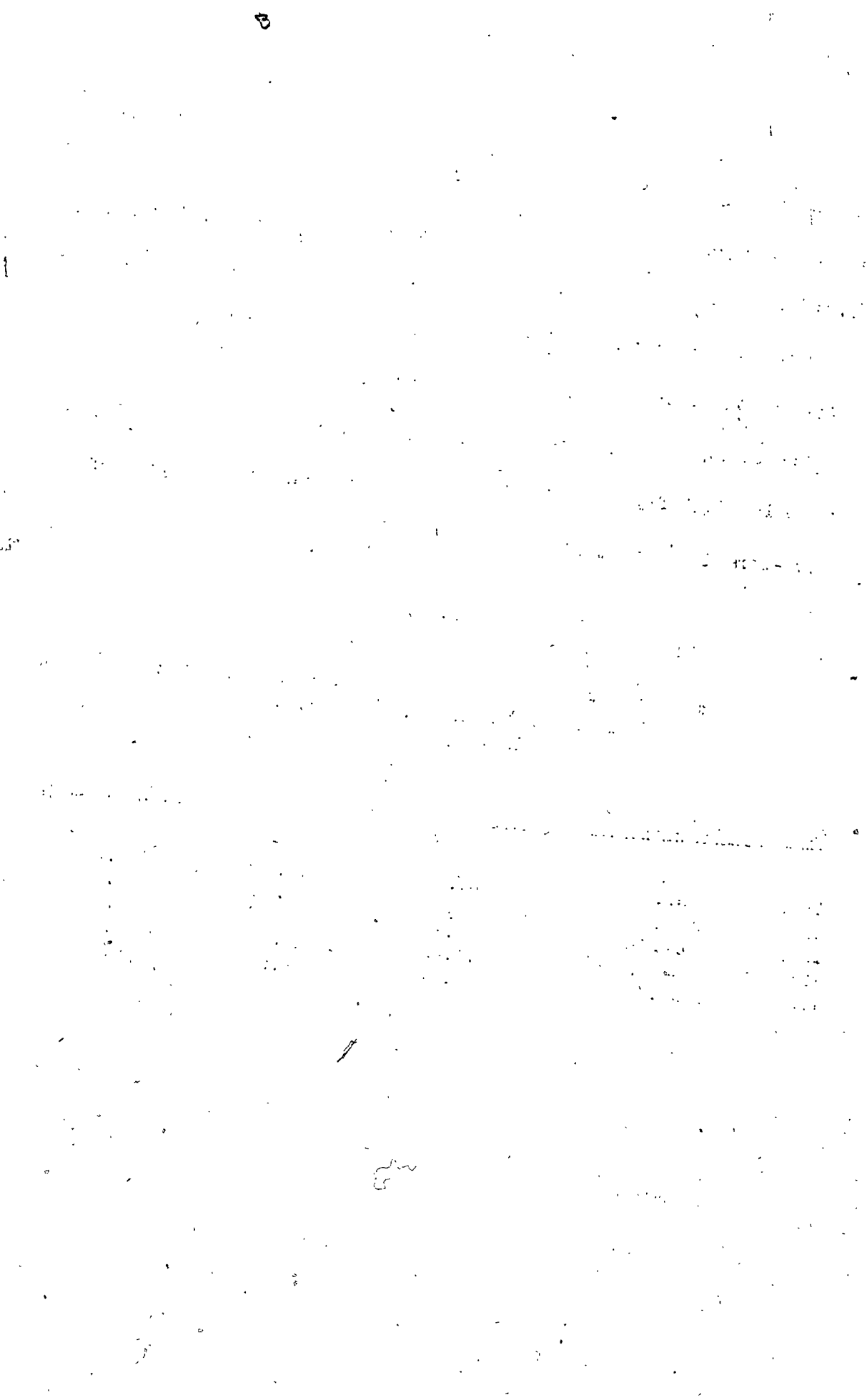
The changing composition of Manitoba's population is summarized in Table 13 and Chart 3 for the period between 1901 and 1936. In 1901, 60.99 per cent of the population were born outside the province. By 1936, the figure had reversed and 58.73 per cent of the population was born in the province. These figures seem to indicate that the early growth of the province was due to migration.

It is apparent that the province has undergone the transformation from being "chiefly transmissive to becoming dominantly receptor of native-born inhabitants."

TABLE 13

PERCENTAGE OF MANITOBA POPULATION BORN IN MANITOBA;  
BORN IN OTHER PROVINCES; AND BORN ABROAD  
1901 - 1936

<u>Year</u>	<u>Born in Manitoba</u>	<u>Born in Other Provinces</u>	<u>British Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>
	%	%	%	%
1901	39.11	31.76	13.38	15.75
1911	38.20	20.44	20.62	20.74
1921	47.77	15.78	18.54	17.91
1931	53.39	12.82	15.16	18.63
1936	58.73	11.97	12.90	16.40



# PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MANITOBA POPULATION BY BIRTHPLACE

CENSUS YEARS 1901-1936

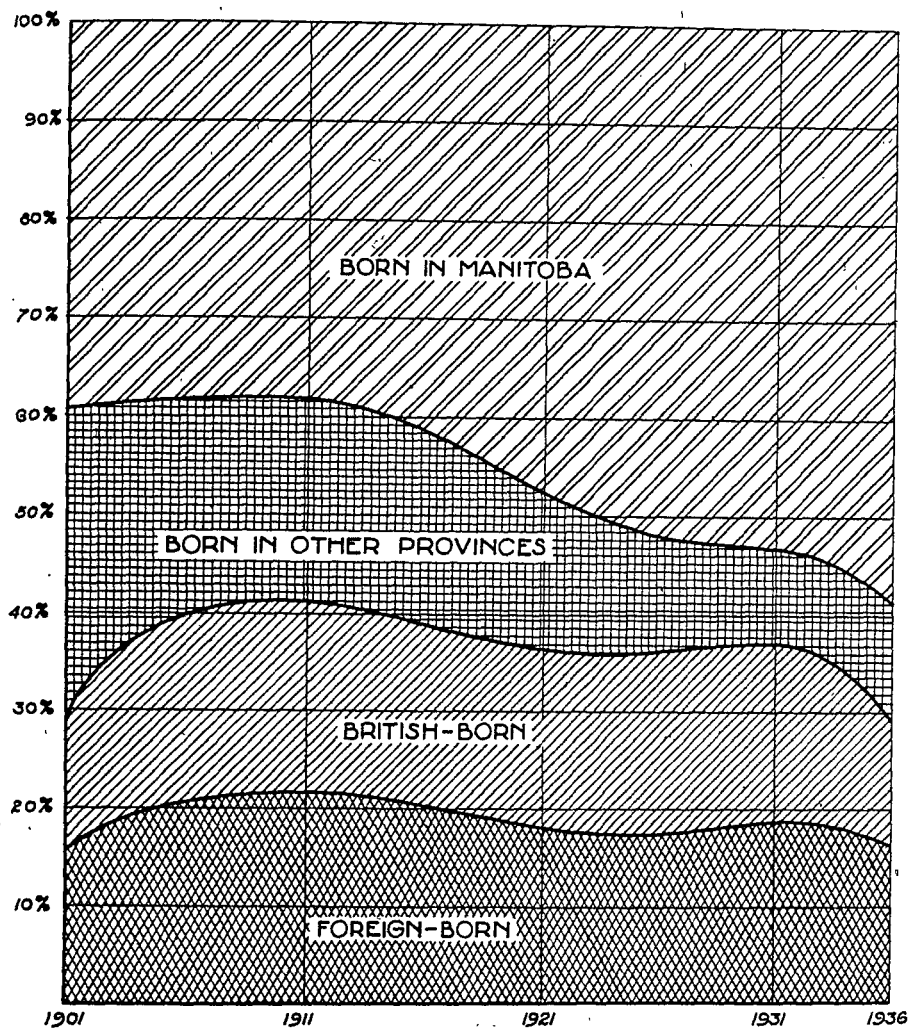


CHART NO. 3





## RACIAL ORIGINS

One of the distinctive features of the population of any country and of any community is that of the racial origin of its people. The importance of this factor lies in the differing historical background of various peoples, the social consequences of their traditional culture, their varying concepts of the minima of social and economic standards, and their general reaction to the environment in which they have been placed. As pointed out in the preceding discussions of birthplace of Manitoba population, the percentage of Manitoba-born people living within the province has been, and is, increasing rapidly, and when we emerge into a discussion of racial origins we are discussing, in the main, people who have lived their entire lives within the province of Manitoba, and have had a considerable opportunity to adjust themselves to the natural conditions prevailing within the province, but at the same time have been under the influence of the culture and the racial characteristics of the country from which their parents have come.

An analysis of the racial origin of the population of Manitoba reveals that out of a population of 711,216, 362,389 were of British racial origin or 50.95 per cent. Of those of British origin, 172,715 were English; 108,912 Scottish; 75,530 Irish and 4,982 Welsh. Of these, 175,817 were resident in rural areas and 186,572 were resident



in urban centres. In other words, British races slightly favoured urban centres in the distribution as at June, 1936.

In June, 1936 those of European races in Manitoba numbered 325,030. Of this number, 203,297 were rural and 121,733 were urban. It may be taken therefore, that European races have found occupations in rural Manitoba to a much greater extent than in urban Manitoba. Of the European races the largest group were: Dutch, 25,521; German, 52,450; Hebrew, 18,596; Icelandic, 13,898; Polish, 35,136; and Ukrainian, 86,982. With the exception of Hebrews, the foregoing racial groups are predominantly rural.

Those of Asiatic races numbered 1,696 and were predominantly urban.

In June, 1936, there were 13,431 Indians resident in Manitoba and all but 200 were resident in rural areas.

The changes that have taken place in the racial composition of the province in the last decade are shown in Table 4 and Chart 4. The increase of those originating in Continental Europe has been very rapid - the major numbers coming from Eastern and Western Europe. The British group, on the other hand, has lost about 6,000 in the last five years. There are several possible reasons for the above trends: (a) a higher birth rate in the case of the Continental Europeans; (b) the migration of British to other parts of Canada; (c) the last wave of immigration consisted mainly of Continental Europeans. ~~The racial origin of the population of Manitoba by wide~~



The racial origin of the population of Manitoba by wide groups as revealed by the quinquennial censuses of 1926, 1931 and 1936 is given in Table 14.

TABLE 14  
RACIAL ORIGIN

<u>Racial Groups Originating in</u>	<u>1926</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>Percentages of Total Population 1936</u>
Great Britain	355,353	368,010	362,389	50.95
Continental Europe	267,582	313,309	325,030	45.70
Scandinavia	27,696	31,397	31,504	4.43
Western Europe	70,414	78,216	87,226	12.36
Eastern Europe	105,762	128,522	131,118	18.44
Balkans	3,074	4,642	4,978	.70
France	42,574	47,039	47,683	6.70
Italy	2,114	2,379	2,432	.34

Those of British racial origin constitute over fifty per cent of the Manitoba population. Of this number English predominate with Scotch and Irish coming second and third. Of the balance of the population, the bulk is made up of those racial groups which are found in Continental Europe.

Among the Manitoba population whose racial origin is found in Western European areas, Germans predominate, with Dutch comprising the second largest group. This latter group no doubt contains many people who emigrated from many parts of Europe to the Netherlands and subsequently to Canada.

Those people whose racial origin indicates that they came in the first place from Eastern Europe, largely show Ukrainian and Polish origins with a certain number of Russians as well.



Apart from those of British origin, people of Germanic, Polish and Ukrainian origin predominate in Manitoba. A group of French origin constitute an important group within the racial structure of the province.

Heretofore, the population of Manitoba as a whole has been analyzed as to racial origin, but it is important to know the racial trend of Canadian-born people in the province. While the number of Canadian-born has increased in the ten-year period from 1921 to 1931 from 387,746 to 463,550, not all of the different racial groups have increased at the same rate. The largest increase has been in the number of people originating in the countries of Eastern Europe. Table 15 shows that this group has grown from 42,154 in 1921 to 73,319 in 1931, or an increase of 74.39 per cent. In absolute numbers, British, French, Scandinavian and Western Europe ranked next in order. However, when the rate of increase is considered, Scandinavians ranked second, French third, British and Western Europe fourth and fifth respectively.

TABLE 15

RACIAL ORIGIN OF THE CANADIAN-BORN POPULATION OF MANITOBA  
BY CENSUS YEARS FROM 1921 to 1931

<u>Racial Origin</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Percent Increase</u>
British	227,233	253,904	26,671	11.74
Scandinavian	12,795	17,034	4,239	33.13
French	35,102	42,356	7,254	20.67
Western European	46,663	48,741	2,078	4.45
Eastern European	42,154	73,319	31,165	73.93





# RACIAL GROUPS IN MANITOBA ON THE BASIS OF GEOGRAPHICAL ORIGIN

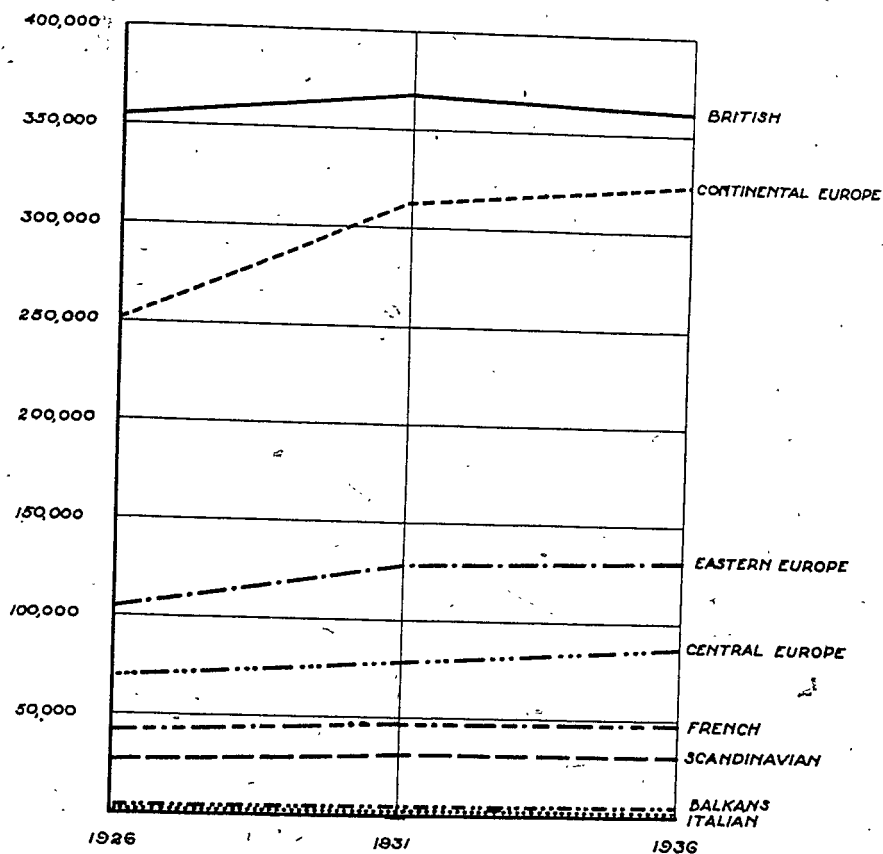


CHART NO. 4



### IMMIGRATION

Immigration constitutes a vital force in the growth of a country's population. The customs, habits and cultural achievements of newcomers have a sociological value. The number of immigrants in the province indicates the measure of influence they have in the social, cultural and political life. The immigrant population classified as rural and urban, as male and female, and by year of arrival, as recorded by the 1936 census is shown in appendix C. This table shows the situation as at June 1936, and deals, of course, with only those immigrants who were living at that time, and, therefore, must not be confused with total immigration into the province of Manitoba.

In June, 1936, there were 208,890 people in Manitoba who came from other countries. Of this number 114,155 were males and 94,735 were females. This is a typical distribution inasmuch as immigration nearly always involves more males than females. Of the 208,890 immigrants in Manitoba in June 1936, 100,438 were resident in rural areas and 108,452 were in urban localities. The bulk of immigrants resident in urban centres were located in the larger cities (those over 10,000 in the table.) Thus, slightly over one-half of the immigrant population in 1936 was resident in urban centres. Another notable feature is that male immigrants were almost evenly divided between rural and urban communities; 57,015 were located in rural areas, and 57,140 being in urban centres. In June 1936, 43,423 female immigrants were resident in rural areas, and 51,312 in urban centres.



The year or years in which immigrants arrived can be seen in the same Appendix. A total of 26,580 immigrants resident in Manitoba in June, 1936 came to Canada prior to 1901 and therefore may be considered as early pioneers. This group is predominately rural; 15,776 are resident in rural areas while 10,804 are located in urban areas. A total of 68,266 arrived between 1901 and 1910; of this group the larger proportion are now resident in urban areas. In this instance, 32,062 were resident in rural areas and 36,204 in urban communities.

In June, 1936, there were 59,046 immigrants in Manitoba who had arrived in Canada between 1911 and 1920. Of this number, 24,592 were resident in rural areas and 34,454 in urban. Immigrants who arrived between 1911 and 1920 were attracted to urban centres in increasing numbers.

Immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1921 and 1930 and who were resident in Manitoba in 1936 numbered 51,169, of which number 26,090 were resident in rural areas and 25,079 in urban centres. Since 1930 there has been very little immigration into Manitoba, but in recent years rural communities have absorbed slightly over one-half of the arrivals.

The distribution of immigrant population in Manitoba has reflected the urbanization of the province. The early immigrants settled on land and have tended to remain there. In later years



immigrants turned to opportunities in urban centres. During the last few years immigrants have again sought opportunities in rural areas although the number of arrivals has been very small.

A concise picture of the immigrant population of Manitoba at June, 1936 is given in Appendix C. But it is of interest to determine the birthplace and racial origin of our immigrant population and the time of arrival of these various groups. It might be added that the same classification for birthplaces and racial origins will be used in this discussion as in the sections on racial origin and birthplace of Manitoba population.

The total number of immigrants in Manitoba as at June, 1931, was 237,070.<sup>1</sup> In June, 1936, this total had decreased by 27,679 to 208,890 immigrants. The reasons for this are the following: first, only the immigrants who are living were recorded and naturally there were more living in 1931 than in 1936; second, the number of new arrivals during this five-year period was negligible. The bulk of the immigrants, 106,151, were of British birth and next in rank were those born in countries of Eastern Europe, 73,138. Those born in the United States and in countries of Western Europe, Scandinavia and France followed successively. The number of immigrants born in France was very small being 2,248, indicating that the bulk of the French people in Manitoba are of Canadian birth.

1. Includes 481 repatriated Canadians.

**TIGHT BIL**





According to the census of 1931, a total of 74,749 persons, the largest number of immigrants for any period entering Canada and residing in Manitoba, arrived between 1901 to 1910. The largest group that came to Manitoba during that period was of British birth. In every period starting prior to 1901 and continuing to 1925, the largest group of immigrants residing in Manitoba was of British birth. In the years between 1926 and 1930, of the number of arrivals during that period, 17,825 were born in countries of Eastern Europe as compared to 10,148 people born in the British Empire.

TABLE 16

IMMIGRANT POPULATION OF MANITOBA  
BY BIRTHPLACE AND YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN CANADA - 1931

	Total <sup>1</sup>	1931 (5 mo)	1926 to 1931	1921 to 1925	1916 to 1920	1911 to 1915	1901 to 1910	Before 1901
Total	236,589	550	39,081	24,553	15,280	50,437	74,749	31,200
Britain	106,151	140	10,148	10,267	9,730	26,279	35,917	13,360
Scandinavia	11,931	9	2,268	953	401	1,379	3,566	3,301
France	2,248	2	78	79	136	343	995	595
Western Europe	17,364	26	3,726	1,400	677	3,485	5,623	2,374
Eastern Europe	73,138	154	17,825	9,337	1,070	14,483	21,955	8,133
United States	17,903	182	2,264	1,511	2,832	3,155	5,001	2,860

1. Total does not include 481 repatriated Canadians but includes immigrants for whom the year of arrival was not reported.



The immigrants in Manitoba are dissimilar in birthplace and in choice of district in which they elect to live, as shown in the following table. It shows that the majority of immigrants, 124,923, out of a total of 236,589 have located themselves in urban areas; of the total of urbanites, 119,471 have settled in urban centres having a population of 1,000 people or more, the minority, 111,666 settled in the rural regions. The major bulk of British immigrants, 63,633 out of a total of 106,151 made their homes in urban areas; but, the majority of immigrants whose birthplace was in Scandinavian, French, Western or Eastern European countries and the United States settled in rural areas of Manitoba.

TABLE 17

IMMIGRANT POPULATION OF MANITOBA  
RESIDING IN RURAL AND URBAN LOCALITIES BY BIRTHPLACE - 1931

	<u>Total<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Total Urban</u>	<u>1000 and over</u>	<u>1000 and under</u>
Total	236,589	111,666	124,923	119,471	5,452
Britain	106,151	42,518	63,633	60,682	2,951
Scandinavia	11,931	6,586	5,345	4,937	408
France	2,248	1,556	692	652	40
Western Europe	17,364	11,018	6,346	6,018	328
Eastern Europe	73,138	37,829	35,309	34,278	1,031
United States	17,903	9,483	8,420	7,899	521

The immigrant population of Manitoba classified by year of arrival into Canada and by racial origin as given in the Census of 1931 is shown in the subsequent table. Out of a total of 237,070 immigrants :

1. Ibid p. 75



in the province (including 481 repatriated Canadians), 114,331 or less than one-half were of British origin. The next largest group ~~was~~ those originating in countries located in Eastern Europe. Owners rank as follows: those originating in Western European countries, Scandinavians and French,

TABLE 18  
IMMIGRANT POPULATION OF MANITOBA  
CLASSIFIED BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN CANADA  
AND BY RACIAL ORIGIN - 1931

	<u>Total</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>1931</u> (5 mo)	<u>1926</u> 1930	<u>1921 to</u> <u>1925</u>	<u>1911 to</u> <u>1920</u>	<u>1901 to</u> <u>1910</u>	<u>Before</u> <del>1910</del> 1901
Total	237,070	558	39,150	24,587	65,842	74,873	31,305
British	114,331	242	11,137	10,904	38,528	38,205	14,953
Scandinavian	14,389	29	2,591	1,152	2,554	4,427	3,578
French	4,714	14	305	222	1,166	1,681	1,280
Western European	29,551	56	8,036	5,024	5,872	6,480	4,019
Eastern European	55,301	116	12,861	4,352	12,557	18,842	6,413

The foregoing brief statement in connection with immigration into the province indicates, in a measure at least, the important place which the immigrant has occupied in the development of Manitoba. A very important part of the population consists of those who came from many countries; those who have faced many difficulties in creating economic opportunity within the province; and who have brought with them the traditions, national attributes and culture of many peoples. Due to the cessation of immigration in recent years the numbers of those citizens who have come to the province from other lands has decreased. Our immigrant population is now found in all phases of our economic life - in agriculture, and in those many occupations associated with commerce and industry.

1. 481 repatriated Canadians included in total.



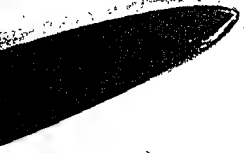
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

The next major matter which arises in a population analysis is the age and sex distribution. Murchie and Jarchow in their analysis of the Minnesota population commented:

"While the racial and social background of the population may be considered as the most important factor in determining the economic and social development of any particular region, there are other factors which must be taken into consideration before we can have a complete picture of the population. The age and sex composition of the population is of prime importance because the distribution of age and sex groups determines to a large extent whether a given population is progressive, that is, likely to increase rapidly in numbers; or static, that is, likely to maintain itself at about the same level; or retrogressive, that is, likely to decrease in total numbers."

"It is a well-known fact that in a region of recent development or still in progress of development, there is considerable attraction for persons in the younger age groups, 16 to 35 or 40 years of age. It is also well established that in the new and developing regions, there are likely to be more male immigrants than female immigrants, whereas, in the re-sorting of a population in any given area, such as is seen in the migration from rural to urban centres, this short-distance migration is likely to be more feminine than masculine, especially in the last two generations. It is, therefore, necessary to present these data first of all historically, to show the difference in the age and sex composition of the earlier times as contrasted with the present; and second, to show the differences in the age and sex composition by habitation, or the rural compared with the urban population." 1

1. Murchie, R. W., and Jarchow, M. E., "Population in Minnesota" University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 327, February, 1937.





## AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MANITOBA POPULATION

One of the important characteristics of a population is age distribution and this factor is very often overlooked in popular discussions of the population question. We are prone to look on population in total, regarding the positive increase or decrease in population as being the essential features of development. This is, of course, an entirely superficial approach to the question of population. It is quite possible to have two communities with the same number of people but entirely different problems arising from their respective populations. In other words, one population might be predominantly young, or middle-aged, or, it might have an unusual number of people coming within the classification of older ages. Manitoba is no exception. While our population has been growing with varying degrees of rapidity, there has been an important change taking place in the age distribution of the people of the province and changes must be recognized from the standpoint of the economic and social position of the province, and more especially, with respect to social services.

The broad age distributions for the Dominion of Canada and for the province of Manitoba on the occasion of the decennial census from 1901 to 1931 are shown in Table 19.



TABLE 19

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY TEN-YEAR AGE GROUPS  
OF THE POPULATION OF MANITOBA AND CANADA  
1901 - 1931

- CANADA -

<u>Age Period</u>	<u>1901</u>	<u>1911</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1931</u>
0 - 19	44.93	42.57	43.58	41.65
20 - 44	36.01	38.73	36.61	36.06
45 - 64	13.99	14.05	15.02	16.73
65 - 74	3.43	3.14	3.30	3.88
75 and Over	1.64	1.51	1.49	1.66

- MANITOBA -

0 - 19	48.59	44.08	45.69	42.27
20 - 44	38.02	41.99	38.03	36.60
45 - 64	10.99	11.52	13.17	16.61
65 - 74	1.78	1.74	2.29	3.29
75 and Over	0.62	0.67	0.82	1.23

It will be noted from the above Table that in 1901, Manitoba had a relatively large percentage of population between the ages of 19 years and under, and 20 to 44 years. The percentages were greater than those of the Dominion of Canada as a whole. Similarly, for all age groups over 45 years, Manitoba had a smaller percentage than the Dominion of Canada. At that time Manitoba was a young province and had an age distribution which is characteristic of most frontier settlements.



The same general situation, the province of Manitoba having a younger population than the Dominion of Canada, existed in 1911 but the difference between the two had narrowed perceptibly. This condition was maintained until 1921. However, in that year there was a sharp contraction in the percentage of Manitoba population of ages from 20 to 44 years and a sharp increase in the percentage from 45 to 64 years. By 1931, the age distribution of the province of Manitoba had approached very closely to the age distribution of Canada as a whole. Manitoba still had a slightly larger percentage of children and young people 19 years and under; a slightly larger percentage than the Dominion in the 20 to 44 year group; a slightly lower percentage of those from 45 to 64 years; and a slightly lower percentage of those from 65 to 74 years, and 75 and over.

In the thirty years from 1901 to 1931, it is apparent that Manitoba passed from the relatively youthful population which characterizes newly settled areas to an age distribution which, in broad age groups (if not in narrow age groups), coincides with that of the Dominion of Canada whose age distributions is influenced, primarily, by the large population in the relatively old settled parts of the country, notably Quebec and Ontario, and to a lesser extent from a numerical standpoint, the Maritime provinces. This maturation of the Manitoba population is comparatively recent. Only in the last few years has the province reached a position comparable to that of Canada as a whole.



The ageing of the population of Manitoba may be crystallized by the fact that in 1901, 13.39 per cent of Manitoba population was over 45 years of age, whereas in 1931, 21.13 per cent was over 45 years of age. Likewise in 1901, 86.61 per cent of Manitoba population was under 45 years of age as compared to 78.87 per cent under 45 years of age in 1931.

Table 20 shows the changes in age distribution in the province of Manitoba on the occasion of each quinquennial census from 1901 to 1936. Of particular interest in this Table is the index of changes in age distribution between 1901 and 1936, showing clearly the rapid increase in middle-aged and old-aged population in the province in the last twenty years.

While this Table shows comparable statistics from 1901 to 1936, it will be sufficient at this time to analyze age distributions as they have changed over the past twenty years - between the census of 1916 and 1936.

One of the most important changes which has taken place in the age distribution of Manitoba population in the last twenty years is found in the number of children under five years of age. In 1916, there were 79,303 children under five years of age, with a total population of 553,860. In the intervening years the total population increased from 553,860 to 711,216, but the number of children under five years of age has progressively declined from 79,303 in 1916, to 61,380 in 1936. This phenomenal decline in the number of children





TABLE 20

NUMERICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF MANITOBA  
BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND BY SEX  
1901 - 1936

- TOTAL -

	<u>1901</u>	<u>1906</u>	<u>1911</u>	<u>1916</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1926</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1936</u>
All Ages	255211	365688	461394	553860	610118	639056	700139	711216
Under 5	35921	47057	63316	79303	77812	72193	66599	61380
5 - 9	33010	41050	51447	67748	80201	76666	75734	67410
10 - 14	28846	37101	43403	54505	66008	77074	76487	74650
15 - 19	26071	35898	43216	47571	54451	65606	77035	74477
20 - 24	24780	43910	49920	50902	47885	50941	64359	71812
25 - 29	22033	38969	48531	52204	50021	44061	52447	57710
30 - 34	19196	29224	39103	47920	49251	44383	46033	46575
35 - 39	16688	23943	30164	40142	47328	47912	47111	44094
40 - 44	14224	19347	24135	29913	37294	42330	46292	42584
45 - 49	10587	15396	19179	24564	28402	34137	42237	43525
50 - 54	7910	11817	15466	19540	22390	25843	33089	38777
55 - 59	5420	7272	10429	13565	16437	18656	23170	29306
60 - 64	4093	5701	7511	10292	13063	15061	17799	20932
65 - 69	2772	3593	4838	6360	8677	10802	13597	15727
70 - 74	1742	2389	3079	3977	5261	6835	9427	10997
75 - 79	921	1324	1777	2143	2910	3818	5149	6632
80 - 84	450	569	862	1039	1378	1789	2263	3036
85 - 89	145	244	326	398	538	659	885	1081
90 - 94	48	48	100	103	151	170	217	284
95 - 99	15	31	25	35	44	44	53	67
100	----	----	6	8	13	20	15	15
Not Given	337	805	4561	1628	603	56	141	145



TABLE 20 Cont'd.

NUMERICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF MANITOBA  
BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND BY SEX  
1901 - 1936

- MALE -

	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1931	1936
All Ages	138504	205183	252954	294609	320567	331956	368065	368580
Under 5	18128	23790	32049	40196	39425	36404	33769	31184
5 - 9	16596	20743	25944	34190	40540	38830	38201	34080
10 - 14	14888	18821	21972	27725	33447	38976	38968	37622
15 - 19	13498	19082	22355	23903	27539	32864	38657	37364
20 - 24	13840	26530	28416	25930	23955	25272	32687	35609
25 - 29	12766	24093	28503	28208	25456	21766	27687	28959
30 - 34	11070	17622	22868	26604	26565	22281	24369	23982
35 - 39	9604	14248	17446	22889	26237	25723	24509	22646
40 - 44	8150	11439	14015	17062	21098	23527	25562	22024
45 - 49	6196	9059	11033	14367	16204	19397	23919	23673
50 - 54	4746	7014	8932	11090	12786	14647	18992	21914
55 - 59	3079	4304	5988	7777	9254	10577	13268	16856
60 - 64	2346	3292	4340	5832	7352	8441	10057	11850
65 - 69	1553	2062	2684	3645	4843	6060	7707	8882
70 - 74	964	1322	1701	2106	2915	3700	5148	5992
75 - 79	510	765	948	1170	1565	2117	2742	3581
80 - 84	235	314	475	522	689	896	1189	1555
85 - 89	87	130	182	204	266	324	440	567
90 - 94	16	23	45	46	67	80	115	123
95 - 99	4	13	13	18	23	28	----	29
100 /	----	----	1	4	9	11	----	8
Not Given	228	517	3044	1121	332	35	79	80

- FEMALE -

All Ages	116707	160505	208440	259251	289551	307100	332074	342636
Under 5	17793	23267	31267	39107	38387	35789	32830	30196
5 - 9	16414	20307	25503	33558	39661	37836	37533	33330
10 - 14	13958	18280	21431	26780	32561	38098	37519	37028
15 - 19	12573	16816	20861	23668	26912	32742	38378	37113
20 - 24	10940	17380	21504	24972	23930	25669	31672	36203
25 - 29	9267	14876	20028	23996	24565	22295	24760	28751
30 - 34	8126	11602	16235	21316	22686	22102	21664	22593
35 - 39	7084	9695	12718	17253	21091	22189	22602	21448
40 - 44	6074	7908	10120	12851	16196	18803	20730	20560
45 - 49	4391	6337	8146	10197	12198	14740	18318	19852
50 - 54	3164	4803	6534	8450	9604	11196	14097	16863
55 - 59	2341	2968	4441	5788	7183	8079	9902	12450
60 - 64	1747	2409	3171	4460	5711	6620	7742	9082
65 - 69	1219	1531	2154	2715	3834	4742	5890	6845
70 - 74	780	1067	1378	1871	2346	3135	4279	5005
75 - 79	411	559	829	973	1345	1701	2407	3051
80 - 84	215	255	387	517	689	893	1074	1481
85 - 89	58	114	144	194	272	335	445	514
90 - 94	32	25	55	57	84	90	170	161
95 - 99	11	18	12	17	21	16	----	38
100 /	----	----	5	4	4	9	----	7
Not Given	109	288	1517	507	271	21	62	65



under five years of age in the province of Manitoba is due in major part to the rapidly declining birth rate which Manitoba has experienced in common with other provinces in Canada. The results of this situation are apparent, especially in the field of education, where smaller numbers of children will shortly be entering Manitoba schools.

The relatively large number of children in Manitoba, under five years of age, in 1916, has affected the age distribution progressively since that time. On the occasion of the 1921 census these children fell within the age group 5 to 9 years, creating record numbers in this group at that time. Since 1921, there has been a sharp reduction in the number of children between the ages of 5 and 9 years, and the numbers in this age group now stand at approximately the 1916 level. In 1926, the "1916" children passed into the 10 to 14 year age group, creating record numbers within this classification. Likewise in 1931, the "1916" children passed into the 15 to 19 year age group, creating record numbers within that classification, and in 1936 they became from 20 to 24 years of age, giving Manitoba an unprecedented population between the ages of 20 and 24 years of age.

The implications of this situation are entirely clear. Record numbers of children in Manitoba became of employable age during the past five years, and a great deal of human tragedy is wrapped up in the fact that this group merged into the employable class at a time of restricted employment. Even if times had been normal during the



past few years, the impact of this exceedingly large group of young people upon the economic and social order of our community would have created difficulties. This peculiar age distribution, which Manitoba had in 1936, was an inevitable development to those who had been studying age distribution with the province during the past twenty years. It is a remarkable tribute to the inevitableness of change in population distribution that in spite of all that has transpired within and without the province of Manitoba, in spite of immigration and emigration over a period of twenty years, the phenomenal group of children within the province in 1916, moved steadily onward as a group to become the working, or prospective working population of 1936 and the few preceding years. It is to such a population distribution question as this that the province of Manitoba, as an organized community, must be prepared to meet at all times in the future. During the past few years people have been discussing the welfare of the young people of the province emphasizing the lack of opportunity that exists for the young people, and not realizing that the peculiar age distribution of Manitoba population during the past twenty years was such as to make the present circumstances inevitable, even though the effects might have been mitigated by better economic conditions at the time that they became of employable age.

The unprecedented numbers of young people from 15 to 24 years of age will continue in the province of Manitoba for another five





years and to a slightly lesser extent for another ten years. After which time the situation will be reversed and smaller numbers of our present population will become of employable age. More will be said in this connection at a later stage in this analysis.

The numbers of people from 25 to 29 years of age have increased moderately in the past twenty years, while numbers from 30 to 34 years of age have declined slightly. Population from 35 to 39 years of age has increased slightly in the last twenty years and there has been a substantial increase in numbers of those from 40 to 44 years of age, due largely to the wave of immigration which Manitoba experienced in the early nineteen hundreds.

Striking changes have taken place in the age distribution of those over 45 years of age. Large increases have taken place in the numbers of those 45 to 49 years of age; 50 to 54 years of age; 55 to 59 years of age; 60 to 64 years of age; and from 65 to 69 years of age. All the old age groups - that is those over 70 years of age - show substantial percentage increases during the past twenty years, although the absolute numbers concerned in the increase are relatively small.

A broad general picture of the age distribution of the population of the province of Manitoba may be summarized as follows:

- (1) Manitoba has a relatively small number of children under 5 years of age, and under 9 years of age. The decrease in this age group has been continuous since 1916.



- (2) Manitoba has a record number of young people from 15 to 24 years of age - a fact which contributed to the present youth problem.
- (3) The changes in age distribution, in respect to those from 30 to 39 years of age, have not been of great significance. Relative stability exists in the numbers within these age classifications.
- (4) Over 40 years of age, numbers have increased progressively since 1916 to give the province a much "older" population than she had say, twenty years ago.

These variations are characteristic of both rural and urban population. In the years of rapid immigration, there was a large proportion of high fertility and early marrying settlers from Eastern and Central Europe. They were responsible, in the past, for the rapidly growing population. Now these people constitute the middle and old age groups, and the tendency has been - as was shown - to a declining birth rate. Evidence of this decline is the decrease of children under 5 years of age.

The changes that have taken place in the age composition of the population may be likened to the movement of a teeter-totter. In the past, the board has been heavily loaded with children and young people under 30 years of age. This group constituted about 63.60 per cent of the total population of 1916 as compared to 57.29 per cent of 1936. Gradually the load has been shifting to the opposite end of the board - to the 45 years of age and over group. By 1936, this group constituted about 24 per cent of the total population.

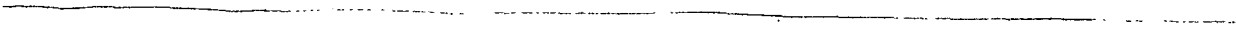
The general ageing of the people of the province of Manitoba is being accompanied by a reduction in the number of children. It is this



condition that merits consideration. Unless a radical change takes place in the population complexion of Manitoba in the next ten or fifteen years, there may arise a problem between the numbers of those reaching the best working years of their lives and those who will fall in the higher aged groups - a decided problem in connection with the ability of the province, as an organized community, to render those necessary services which are required in a population with a growing percentage within the old age group.

From this very standpoint it is important that Manitoba, as a province, put forward a serious effort to maintain and to give economic opportunity within the province to the unprecedented numbers of young people now from 15 to 24 years of age. While their opportunities for gaining employment and securing proper rewards for their services may be limited at the present time, Manitoba unmistakably needs these people within the community. Should by any chance this group - which is the mobile group in any population - decide that better opportunities lie elsewhere and leave the province in significant numbers, greater difficulties will be created for the province than are now created by the degree of unemployment which at present exists.

Age distribution within the province of Manitoba, as revealed by quinquennial censuses since 1916, are shown graphically in the 5 charts which follow herewith.



# AGE DISTRIBUTION-MANITOBA

CENSUS YEARS 1916-1936

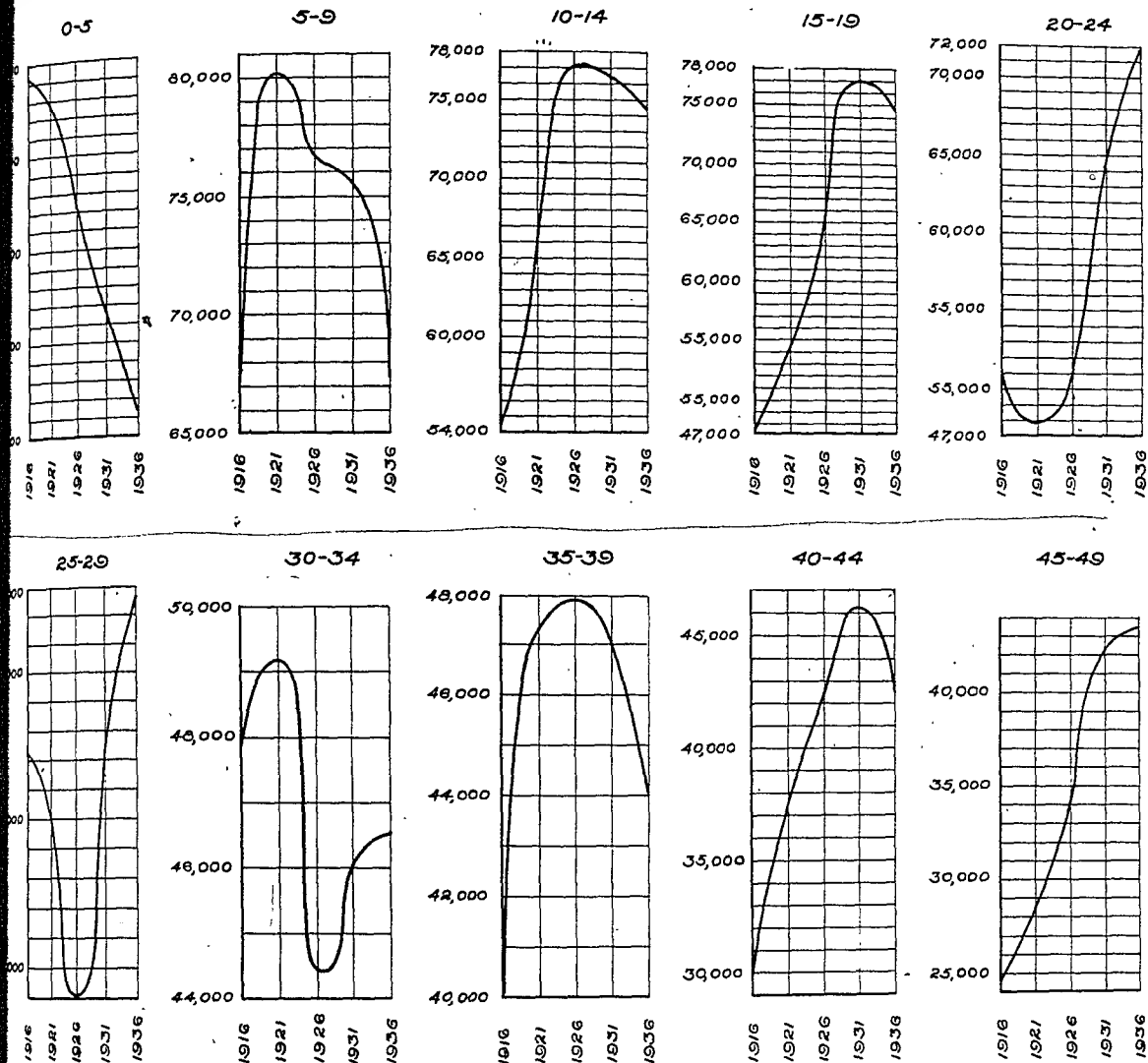


CHART NO. 7a





# AGE DISTRIBUTION-MANITOBA

## CENSUS YEARS 1916-1936

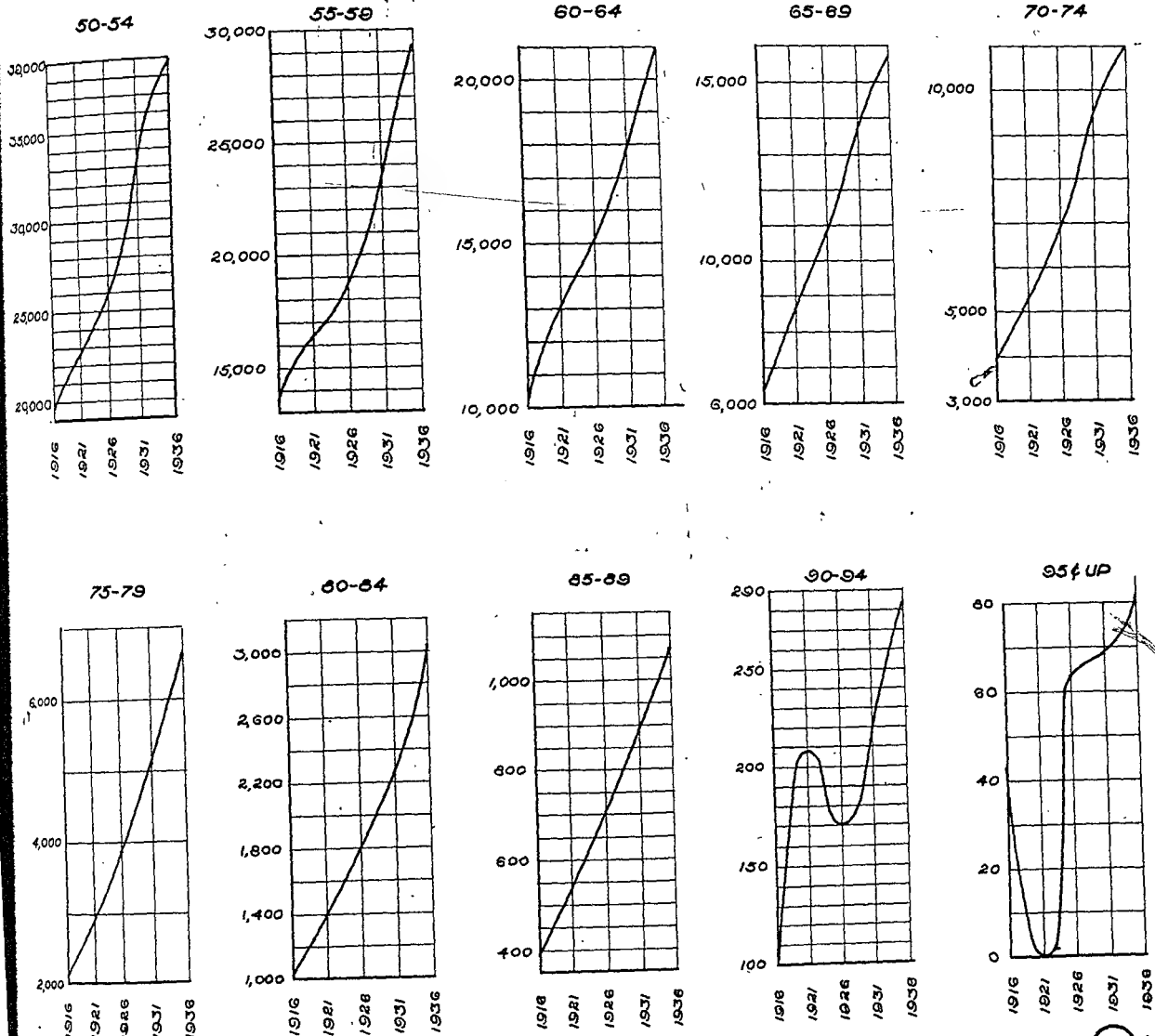


CHART NO. 7b



# PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN AGE DISTRIBUTION

1911-1936

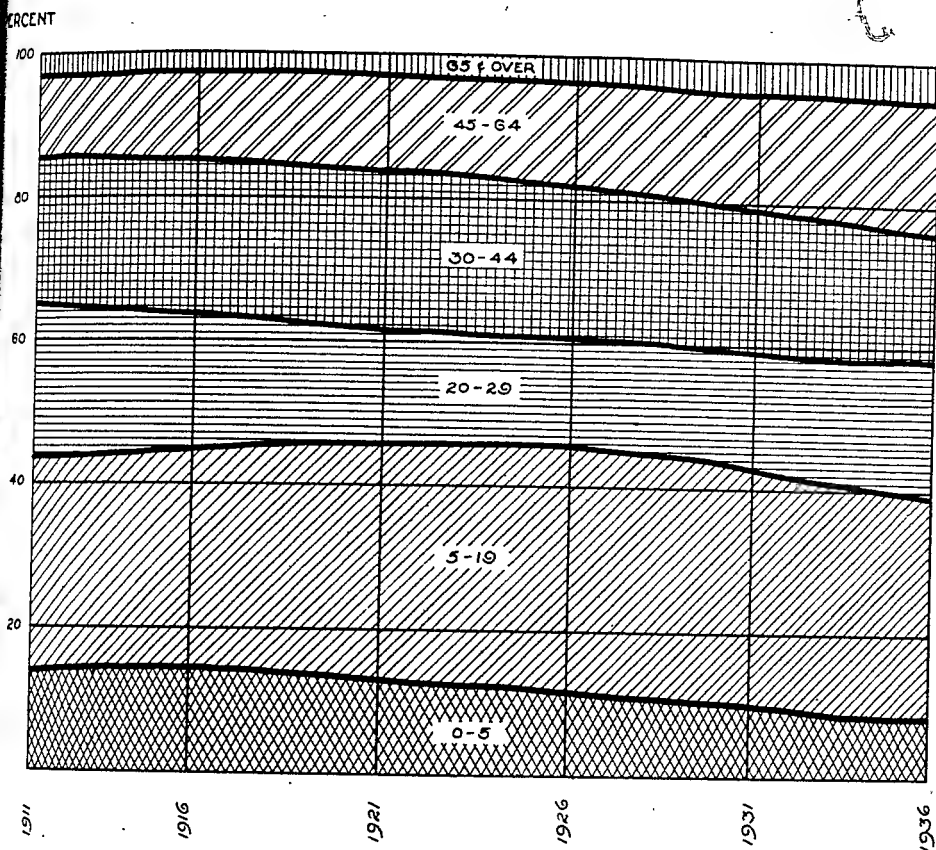


CHART NO. 8



PERCENT

# PERCENTAGE INCREASE AND DECREASE IN POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS 1916-1936

INCREASE

DECREASE

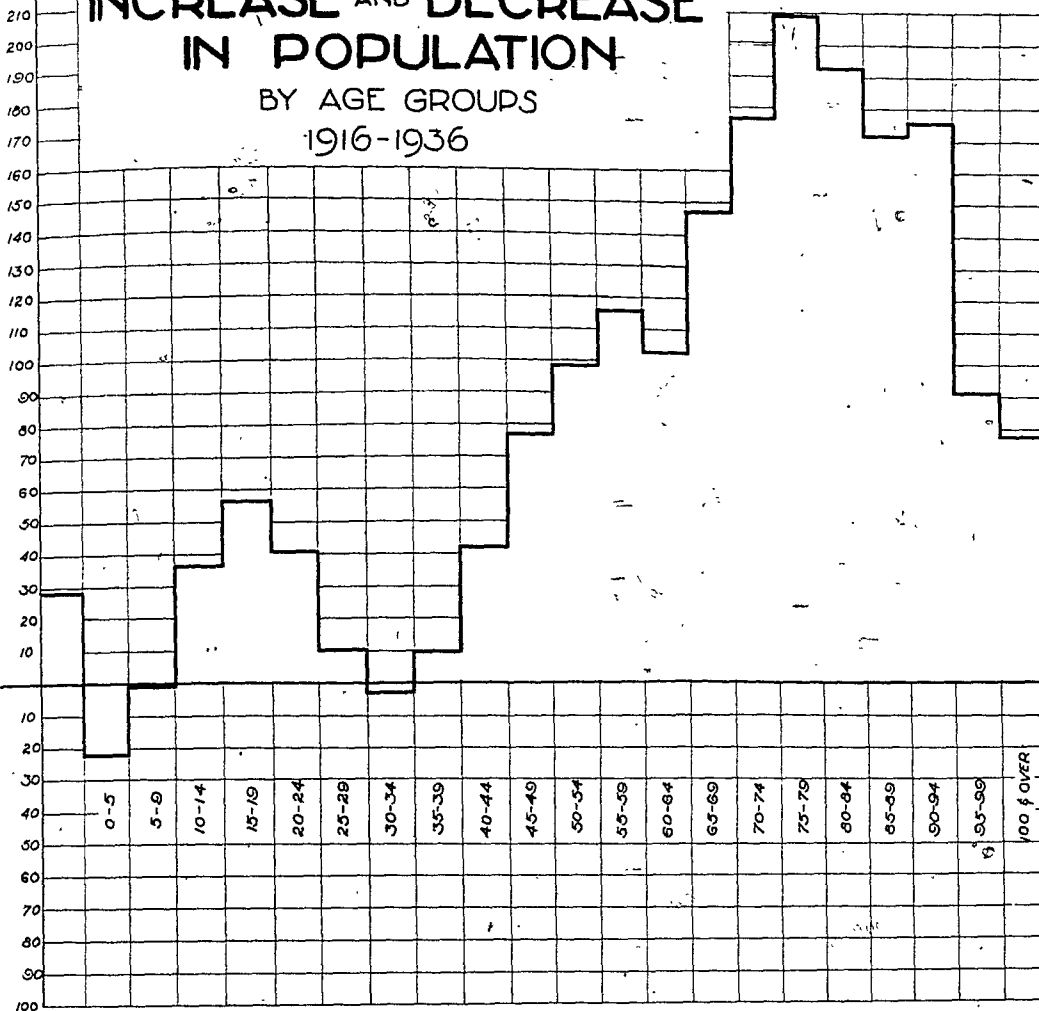


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# INCREASE AND DECREASE IN POPULATION

BY AGE GROUPS

1916-1936

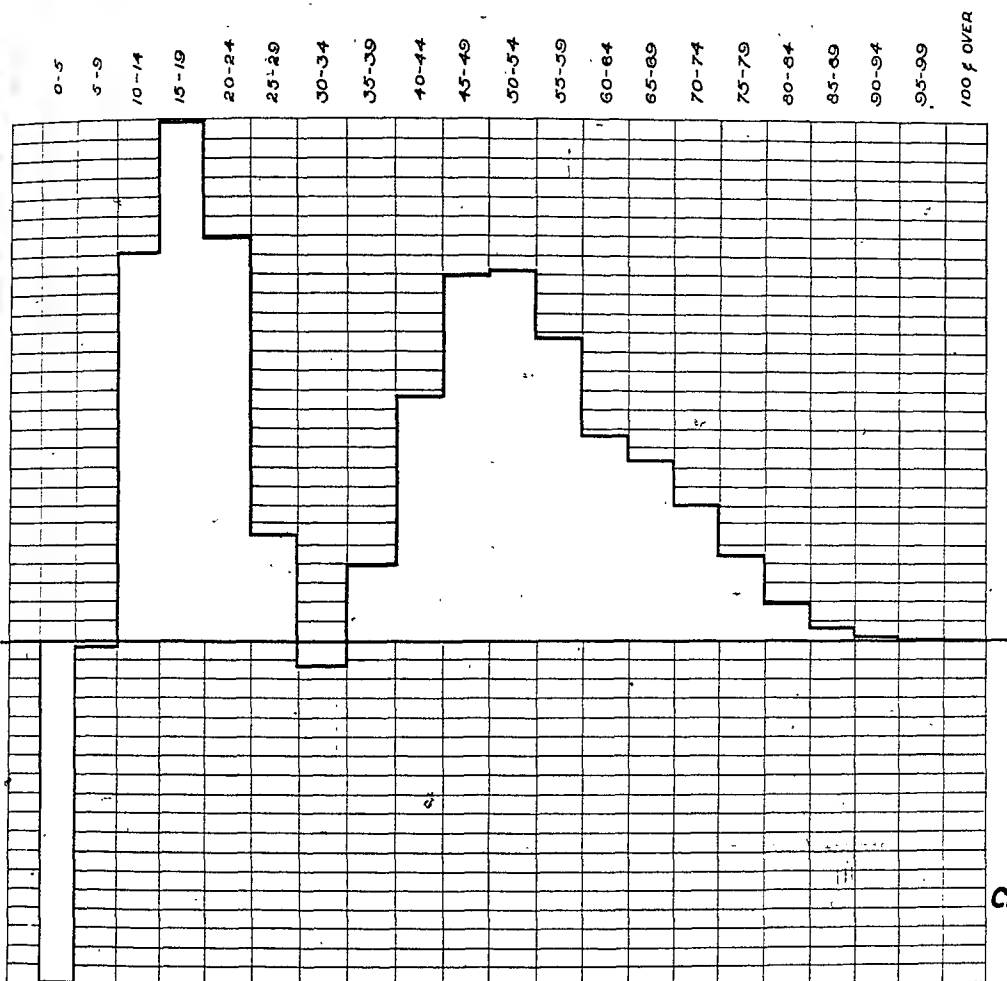


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10





## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MANITOBA POPULATION

FOR RURAL, URBAN AND THE CITY OF WINNIPEG, BY AGE GROUPS, CENSUS YEARS 1921 - 1936

	T O T A L				R U R A L			
	1936 %	1931 %	1926 %	1921 %	1936 %	1931 %	1926 %	1921 %
ALL AGES	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Under 5 Years	8.63	9.51	11.30	12.75	10.36	11.26	12.22	14.15
5 - 9 Years	9.48	10.82	12.00	13.15	10.96	12.29	12.71	14.15
10 - 14 "	10.50	10.92	12.06	10.82	11.59	11.93	12.19	11.69
15 - 19 "	10.47	11.00	10.27	8.92	10.99	11.22	10.18	9.49
20 - 24 "	10.10	9.19	7.97	7.85	9.54	8.63	7.59	7.79
25 - 29 "	8.11	7.49	6.88	8.20	7.48	7.00	6.41	7.63
30 - 34 "	6.55	6.57	6.95	8.07	6.14	6.15	6.23	7.15
35 - 39 "	6.20	6.73	7.50	7.76	5.85	6.20	6.49	6.81
40 - 44 "	5.99	6.61	6.62	6.11	5.50	5.90	5.62	5.37
45 - 49 "	6.12	6.03	5.34	4.66	5.43	5.25	4.57	4.36
50 - 54 "	5.45	4.73	4.04	3.67	4.73	4.14	3.69	3.52
55 - 59 "	4.12	3.32	2.92	2.69	3.59	3.11	2.75	2.60
60 - 64 "	2.94	2.54	2.36	2.14	2.73	2.44	2.21	2.07
65 - 69 "	2.21	1.94	1.69	1.42	2.16	1.92	1.57	1.43
70 - 74 "	1.55	1.35	1.07	.86	1.47	1.32	1.01	.86
75 - 79 "	.93	.74	.60	.48	.87	.73	.55	.50
80 - 84 "	.43	.32	.28	.23	.40	.32	.25	.24
85 - 89 "	.15	.13	.10	.09	.15	.13	.10	.09
90 - 94 "	.04	.03	.03	.02	.04	.03	.02	.04
95 - 99 "	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
100 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Given	.02	.02	.01	.10	.01	.02	.01	.06

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Table 21 Cont'd.

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MANITOBA POPULATION

FOR RURAL, URBAN AND THE CITY OF WINNIPEG, BY AGE GROUPS. CENSUS YEARS 1921 - 1936

	U R B A N				W I N N I P E G			
	1936 %	1931 %	1926 %	1921 %	1936 %	1931 %	1926 %	1921 %
ALL AGES	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Under 5 years	6.40	7.39	9.38	10.90	6.01	6.84	8.89	10.43
5 - 9 years	7.57	9.03	10.43	11.80	7.00	8.35	9.97	11.56
10 - 14 "	9.08	9.70	11.31	9.66	8.43	9.13	11.11	9.30
15 - 19 "	9.80	10.75	9.86	8.18	9.52	10.76	9.86	7.98
20 - 24 "	10.81	9.87	8.07	7.92	11.31	10.49	8.48	8.27
25 - 29 "	8.93	8.08	7.19	8.95	9.53	8.60	7.61	9.55
30 - 34 "	7.08	7.10	7.61	9.31	7.41	7.44	8.04	9.93
35 - 39 "	6.66	7.37	8.55	9.02	6.89	7.71	8.98	9.44
40 - 44 "	6.61	7.47	7.71	7.11	6.90	7.79	8.00	7.39
45 - 49 "	7.01	6.98	6.15	5.05	7.27	7.24	6.34	5.07
50 - 54 "	6.39	5.44	4.36	3.87	6.66	5.57	4.34	3.79
55 - 59 "	4.80	3.55	3.03	2.83	4.88	3.55	2.90	2.66
60 - 64 "	3.23	2.66	2.43	2.23	3.21	2.56	2.27	2.01
65 - 69 "	2.28	1.97	1.75	1.41	2.11	1.79	1.53	1.21
70 - 74 "	1.65	1.38	1.07	.86	1.47	1.17	.89	.71
75 - 79 "	1.01	.74	.62	.44	.84	.59	.51	.34
80 - 84 "	.46	.33	.28	.20	.37	.28	.19	.16
85 - 89 "	.16	.12	.10	.08	.14	.09	.06	.06
90 - 94 "	.03	.03	.02	.03	.03	.02	.02	.01
95 - 99 "	.01	.01	.01	-	-	-	-	-
100 /	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Given	.03	.03	.01	.15	.02	.03	.01	.13

1. 1941-1942

2. 1943-1944

3. 1945-1946

4. 1947-1948

5. 1949-1950

6. 1951-1952

7. 1953-1954

8. 1955-1956

9. 1957-1958

10. 1959-1960

1941

1942

1943

1944

1945

1946

1947

1948

1949

1950

1. 1941-1942  
2. 1943-1944  
3. 1945-1946  
4. 1947-1948  
5. 1949-1950  
6. 1951-1952  
7. 1953-1954  
8. 1955-1956  
9. 1957-1958  
10. 1959-1960

Age Distribution - Rural and Urban:

Table 21 shows age distribution of the population of Manitoba for rural, urban, and for the city of Winnipeg from 1921 to 1936. The following points are noted:

- (1) In the case of children under ten years of age, rural areas have consistently showed a higher percentage than has Manitoba as a whole, and in particular urban centres.
- (2) In respect to the age group from 15 to 19 years of age, the rural population and the total population come into very close alignment - the rural showing a slightly higher percentage in this category.
- (3) There seems to be a clearly defined turning point in respect to age distribution as between rural and urban areas at this point; the urban centres show a higher percentage of those from 20 to 24 years population than do the rural areas; both, however, increase over the last fifteen years.
- (4) In respect to the 25 to 29 year age group, the urban areas have a higher percentage than the rural areas, and Winnipeg in particular shows a relatively high percentage within this age group.
- (5) Both rural and urban centres show a decreasing percentage of those from 30 to 34 years of age, the decline being most marked in the case of urban centres and especially in the city of Winnipeg.
- (6) In respect to the age group from 35 to 39 years of age, rural areas show a falling off in percentage within this classification, but the decline is but a fraction of the decline which has taken place in urban population, and more especially in respect to the city of Winnipeg.
- (7) From 40 to 44 years of age, there has been little change in the percentage of rural population, but a significant decline in urban centres and in the city of Winnipeg.



- (8) From 45 years on, the percentage age distribution of population shows an increasing tendency in both rural and urban areas, with urban centres and the city of Winnipeg, showing the largest increase.

In consideration of the data shown in the preceding Table, let us first examine in detail, the latest available figures - those taken from the 1936 census. It will be noted first, that the total population of Manitoba, 8.63 percent fell within the age groups under 5 years; second, that the rural percentage of children under 5 years of age is considerably higher than that for the province as a whole, very much higher than for urban centres, and higher still when compared with the city of Winnipeg. The phenomena of fewer children under 5 years of age is characteristically an urban rather than a rural development. For the age groups from 5 to 9, 10 to 14, and 15 to 19 years, the same general situation prevails with the distinction that the percentage of age distribution, falling within these groups between urban and rural and the city of Winnipeg, is much narrower.

When the age group from 20 to 24 years of age is considered, the position is reversed as compared to preceding age groups. In this age group, the percentage distribution for the population of Manitoba is 10.10, while the rural percentage is lower at 9.54, and the urban higher at 10.81, and Winnipeg still higher at 11.31. Broadly speaking, urban centres - particularly the city of Winnipeg - have a higher percentage of young people 20 to 24 years of age than has the province as a whole, and more especially than the rural areas.





# PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MANITOBA POPULATION

FOR RURAL & URBAN AREAS & THE CITY OF WINNIPEG

BY AGE GROUPS, 1936

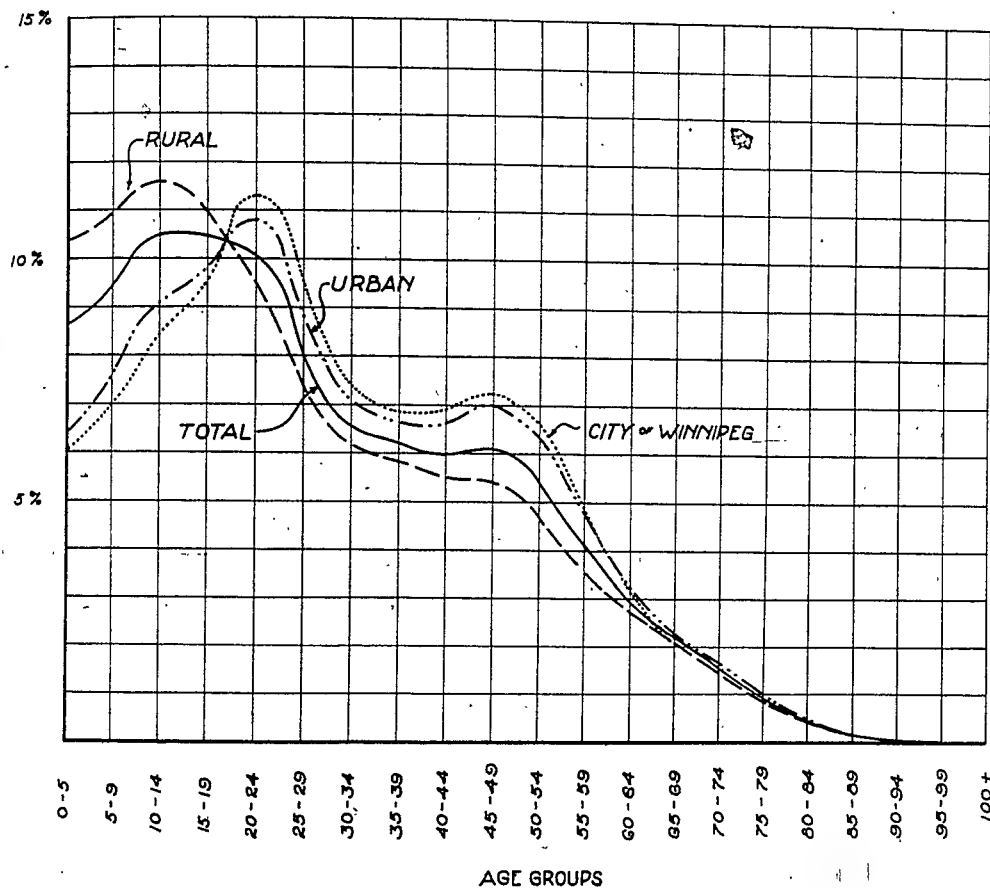


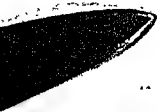
CHART NO. 11



The same general situation exists in respect to all age groups between 25 years and 70 years, that group which is generally defined as including those of employable ages. In the case of the male population in the old age groups, the rural percentage is slightly higher, on the whole, than the urban or city of Winnipeg.

The rural and urban age distribution is summarized graphically in Chart 11. It is clear from the chart that the number of young people under 19 years of age constitute a larger percentage in rural areas than in urban and Winnipeg areas. Somewhere between 15 and 20 years all three cross. There is a definite reversing here. The percentage of urban and Winnipeg population in the age groups over 20 years to 70 years is a greater one than for the corresponding rural ages. After that age, there is very little to distinguish the trend of the different groups.

It is, at the same time, important to classify the population of each age group according to rural-urban distribution. The percentage distribution of Manitoba's population for rural, urban and the city of Winnipeg in each five-year groups is shown in Table 22 and Chart 12. A larger proportion of children under the age of five is found in rural areas as compared to urban and to the city of Winnipeg. The difference between these is less at the ages of 20 to 44 years, and from 45 to 59 years, the greater proportion of the population is urban. However, in the older age groups (those over 60 years), the greater number is found in the rural. In Chart 12, the graph for Winnipeg was used for purposes of illustration because it is almost the image of that for the urban. It is clear from



# CENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MANITOBA POPULATION

FOR RURAL AREAS AND THE CITY OF WINNIPEG

BY AGE GROUPS, 1936.

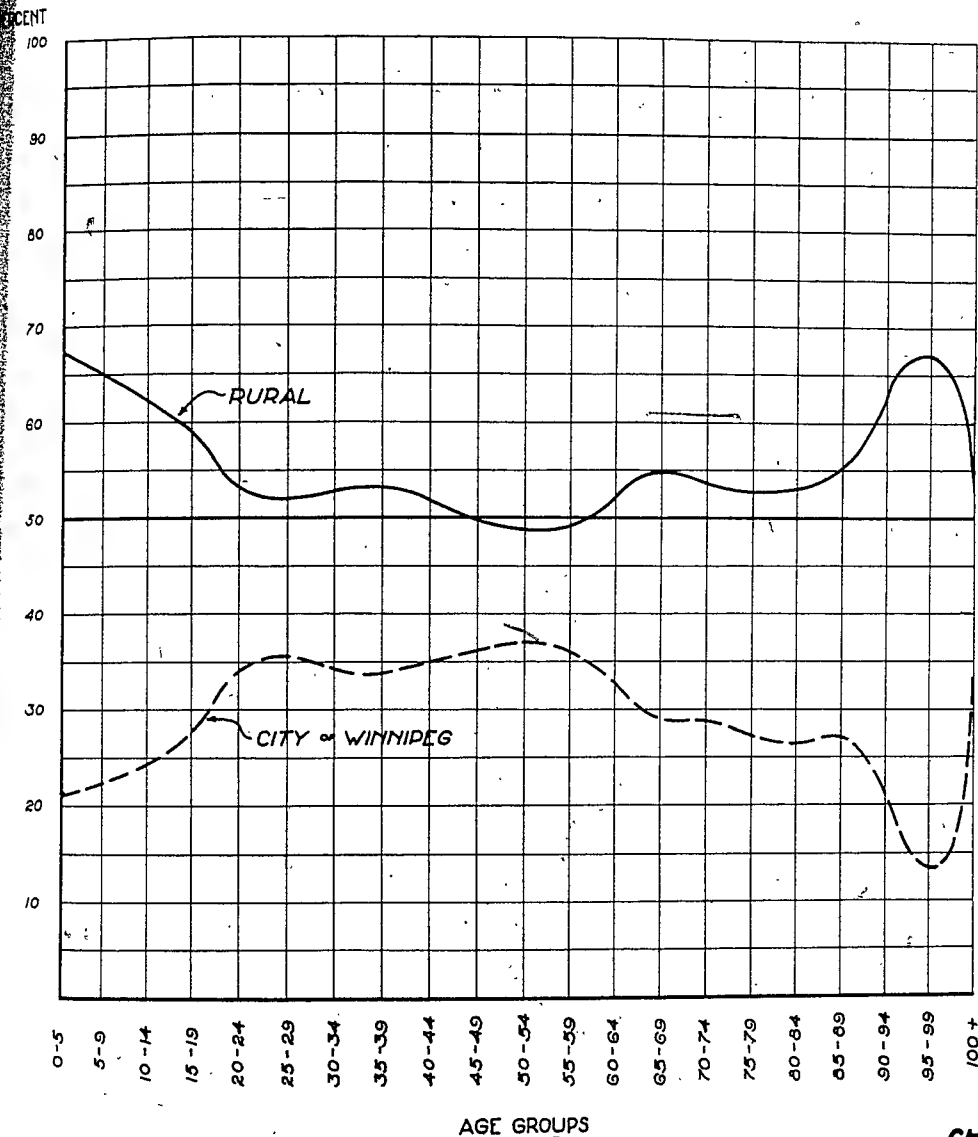


CHART NO. 12



TABLE 22

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MANITOBA POPULATION  
FOR RURAL, URBAN, AND CITY OF WINNIPEG  
IN EACH AGE GROUP - 1936

	<u>Rural</u> %	<u>Urban</u> %	<u>Winnipeg</u> %
All Ages	56.28	43.72	30.34
Under 5	67.56	32.44	21.13
5 - 9	65.06	34.94	22.41
10 - 14	62.16	37.84	24.37
15 - 19	59.07	40.93	27.59
20 - 24	53.18	46.82	33.98
25 - 29	51.91	48.09	35.63
30 - 34	52.76	47.24	34.32
35 - 39	53.07	46.93	33.74
40 - 44	51.71	48.29	34.95
45 - 49	49.94	50.06	36.06
50 - 54	48.80	51.20	37.08
55 - 59	49.09	50.91	35.91
60 - 64	52.02	47.98	33.07
65 - 69	54.85	45.15	28.99
70 - 74	53.45	46.55	28.88
75 - 79	52.71	47.29	27.20
80 - 84	53.03	46.97	26.45
85 - 89	54.95	45.05	27.20
90 - 94	62.68	37.32	21.48
95 - 99	67.16	32.84	13.44
100 /	53.33	46.67	33.33

the chart that rural communities have larger numbers of young dependents to provide for than the urban, especially the city of Winnipeg. At the same time, the urban centres attract those in the productive ages, and this results in an increase in the proportion of the middle-age groups. In determining the quality of educational facilities and standards of welfare in different localities, the above indicates the importance of the age difference between rural and urban communities.





# SEX DISTRIBUTION

The numbers and percentages of males and females in the province from 1891 to 1936 are shown in Table 23. The percentage of males and females to the total population in 1891 was 55.30 per cent and 44.70 per cent, respectively. In 1906 the relationship was 56.11 per cent males to 43.89 per cent females. This ratio has been declining since then, and in 1936, there were 51.82 per cent males as to 48.18 females. The history of the province shows that there have been more males than females in the population but the trend has been towards a balancing of the two. This is probably due to the fact that Manitoba is passing out of the pioneer period, and that an increasing proportion of the population is born within the province.

TABLE 23

## SEX DISTRIBUTION BY PERCENTAGES FOR MANITOBA 1891 - 1936

Year	Male		Female	
	All Ages		All Ages	
		%		%
1891	84,342	55.30	68,164	44.70
1901	138,504	54.27	116,707	45.73
1906	205,183	56.11	160,505	43.89
1911	252,954	54.82	208,440	45.18
1916	294,609	53.19	259,251	46.81
1921	320,567	52.54	289,551	47.46
1926	331,956	51.94	307,100	48.06
1931	368,065	52.57	332,074	47.43
1936	368,580	51.82	342,636	48.18



The sex distribution for rural, urban, and the city of Winnipeg for the period between 1921 and 1936 is given in Table 24 and shown in percentages. . . . The percentage of males as compared to that of females in the rural areas is higher than that of the urban. In 1936, the percentage of males in rural districts as compared to urban and the city of Winnipeg was 53.81 per cent; 49.26 per cent; and 48.99 per cent respectively. There are several reasons for the difference in the sex distribution in rural-urban communities: first, the city provides more economic opportunities for the female sex; second, immigrants who came from Europe usually became farmers, the majority of these are either single or married men without their families; third, the hired help on farms is mainly male labor. These factors combined are responsible for the significant difference between males and females in rural areas.

It is noteworthy that while the population of Manitoba increased by 11,077 in the five-year period between 1931 and 1936, the male population remained practically stationary. On the other hand, the number of females increased during the same period by 10,562.

TABLE 24

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF MANITOBA  
RURAL AND URBAN CENSUS YEARS 1921 to 1936

Year	Rural Population		Urban Population		City of Winnipeg	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	% All Ages	%	% All Ages	%	% All Ages	%
1921	54.24	45.76	50.28	49.72	50.11	49.89
1926	54.03	45.97	49.42	50.58	49.18	50.82
1931	54.43	45.57	50.31	49.69	50.16	49.84
1936	53.81	46.19	49.26	50.74	48.99	51.01



Among the foreign-born (excluding British-born), the proportion of males is much larger than among the native-born. Table 25 shows below shows the relative distribution of males and females in the two groups. In 1936 the percentage of foreign-born males as compared to foreign-born females was 55.00 per cent and 45.00 per cent respectively. The distribution by sex of Canadian-born is more closely aligned. In 1936, the percentage of males of the total Canadian-born population in Manitoba was 50.65 per cent as to 49.35 per cent females.

TABLE 25

SEX DISTRIBUTION BY NATIVITY AND PERCENTAGE

Year	Foreign Born		Canadian Born	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	% All Ages.%		% All Ages %	
1916	56.73	43.27	51.42	48.58
1921	55.49	44.51	51.14	48.86
1926	54.60	45.40	50.73	49.27
1931	56.48	43.52	50.90	49.10
1936	55.00	45.00	50.65	49.35



TABLE 26

PERCENTAGE POPULATION OF MANITOBA - MALE AND FEMALE  
BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND BY RURAL, URBAN AND CITY OF WINNIPEG  
1936

Age Groups	Total		Rural		Urban		Winnipeg	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All Ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Under 5	8.46	8.81	9.76	11.06	6.64	6.18	6.27	5.76
5 - 9	9.25	9.73	10.26	11.77	7.82	7.34	7.29	6.73
10 - 14	10.21	10.81	10.88	12.43	9.27	8.91	8.66	8.21
15 - 19	10.14	10.83	10.65	11.39	9.41	10.18	9.13	9.90
20 - 24	9.66	10.57	9.81	9.22	9.45	12.14	9.77	12.78
25 - 29	7.86	8.39	7.72	7.21	8.05	9.78	8.53	10.49
30 - 34	6.51	6.59	6.25	6.01	6.87	7.28	7.23	7.57
35 - 39	6.14	6.26	5.88	5.80	6.51	6.80	6.76	7.02
40 - 44	5.98	6.00	5.58	5.40	6.52	6.70	6.84	6.96
45 - 49	6.42	5.79	5.67	5.15	7.49	6.54	7.77	6.79
50 - 54	5.95	4.93	5.12	4.27	7.11	5.69	7.44	5.92
55 - 59	4.57	3.63	3.96	3.17	5.44	4.17	5.62	4.17
60 - 64	3.22	2.65	2.93	2.47	3.61	2.86	3.61	2.82
65 - 69	2.41	2.00	2.36	1.91	2.47	2.10	2.30	1.93
70 - 74	1.63	1.46	1.59	1.32	1.67	1.62	1.45	1.49
75 - 79	.97	.89	.94	.81	1.02	1.00	.82	.85
80 - 84	.42	.43	.42	.39	.43	.49	.33	.41
85 - 89	.15	.15	.15	.15	.16	.15	.14	.13
90 - 94	.03	.05	.04	.05	.03	.04	.02	.03
95 - 99	----	.01	.01	.01	----	----	----	.01
100 /	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Not Given	.02	.02	.02	.01	.03	.03	.02	.03





## AGE DISTRIBUTION AND SEX

There appears to be several clearly defined trends in respect to the age distribution by age groups and sex in the province of Manitoba. These trends may be observed by reference to the 1936 figures shown in Table 26, which portrays the percentage population of Manitoba, rural and urban, by age groups and by sex.

In respect to the age distribution of total male and female population in Manitoba in the various age groups, it will be noted that for the province as a whole, there is a relatively close relationship in absolute numbers of male and female population within the various age groups. In 1936, the male population in Manitoba amounted to 368,580 and the female population amounted to 342,636 - a majority of males over females by 25,944. It is found that under 40 years of age, the distribution of the two sexes is practically the same. Between the ages of 40 and 64 years, however, there is a superiority in numbers of males over females, and it is within these age groups that the disparity between the two sexes in the province is noted. Over 65 years of age, there is a slightly larger number of males than females.

When the percentage age distribution of the population is considered in rural and urban centres, marked changes in the percentage of males and females in the various age groups are found. Under 19 years of age, the rural areas show a marked superiority in the percentage of both males and females and, further, the percentage of females within each group is larger than the corresponding percentage of males. At the age



# PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE POPULATION

BY AGE GROUPS

MANITOBA, 1936

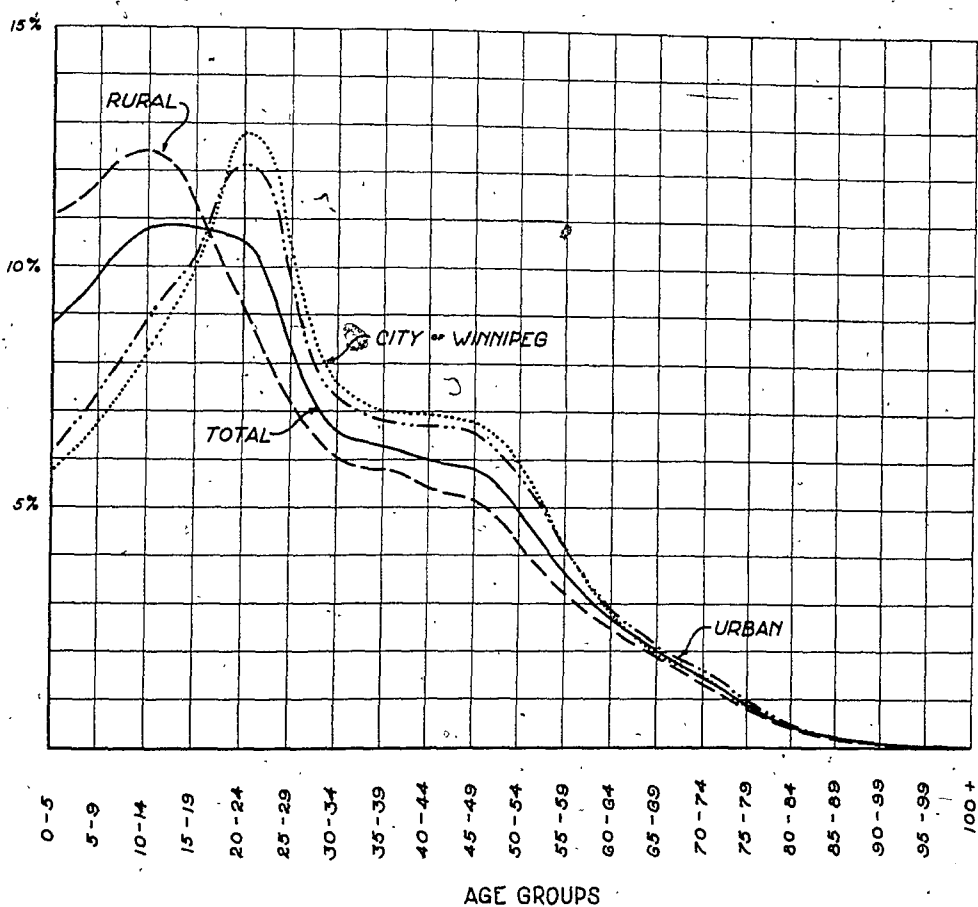


CHART NO. 13



of 20 years a turning point is reached and from 20 years on, in rural areas, there is a slightly larger percentage of males within each age group than the percentage of females. In the case of urban areas, the reverse situation exists; that is, under 19 years of age, there is a higher percentage of males than females within each age group, but over 20 years of age, the situation reverses itself and there is a larger percentage of females up to the age of 44 years, when the situation again reverses itself, a higher percentage of males appearing.

The city of Winnipeg shows this change in the age distribution of male and female population quite clearly. Under 20 years of age, the male percentage in each age group shows a higher figure than the female percentage, but, between 20 and 30 years of age, the female percentage becomes sharply greater than the male percentage. These statistics along with the decline which takes place in the percentage of females in rural areas within the younger age groups, indicate a movement of females around the age of 20 years from the country to the city.

Chart 13 summarizes distribution of females in 1936, according to age, rural and urban. It indicates in what age group there is the largest concentration of females for rural-urban Manitoba. This is of importance from the point of interest as to the number of women of child-bearing age and the birth rate. The rural group has the highest percentage of females under 19 years of age as compared to urban and the city of Winnipeg. Somewhere between 15 and 20 years, there occurs



a change in the position of the above groups. The percentage of females for the age groups between 20 and 64 years is higher in the urban and Winnipeg population.

The following Table shows a percentage of females in each age group for the province as a whole for rural and urban areas, and for the city of Winnipeg.

TABLE 27

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP  
FOR RURAL, URBAN, AND CITY OF WINNIPEG  
MANITOBA - 1936

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Rural</u> %	<u>Urban</u> %	<u>Winnipeg</u> %
All Ages	48.18	46.19	50.74	51.01
Under 5	49.20	49.31	48.97	48.87
5 - 9	49.45	49.60	49.15	49.02
10 - 14	49.60	49.51	49.76	49.67
15 - 19	49.83	47.85	52.69	53.04
20 - 24	50.41	44.64	56.97	57.67
25 - 29	49.82	44.48	55.59	56.15
30 - 34	48.51	45.23	52.17	52.15
35 - 39	48.65	45.84	51.81	51.96
40 - 44	48.28	45.35	51.42	51.45
45 - 49	45.61	43.84	47.38	47.66
50 - 54	43.49	41.71	45.18	45.30
55 - 59	42.48	40.78	44.12	43.57
60 - 64	43.39	41.95	44.95	44.81
65 - 69	43.52	40.96	46.64	46.63
70 - 74	45.51	41.60	50.01	51.73
75 - 79	46.00	42.36	50.06	52.16
80 - 84	48.78	44.41	53.72	56.29
85 - 89	47.55	47.31	47.84	48.98
90 - 94	56.69	54.49	60.38	62.30
95 - 99	56.72	55.56	59.09	55.56
100	46.67	37.50	57.14	60.00





# PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP MANITOBA 1936

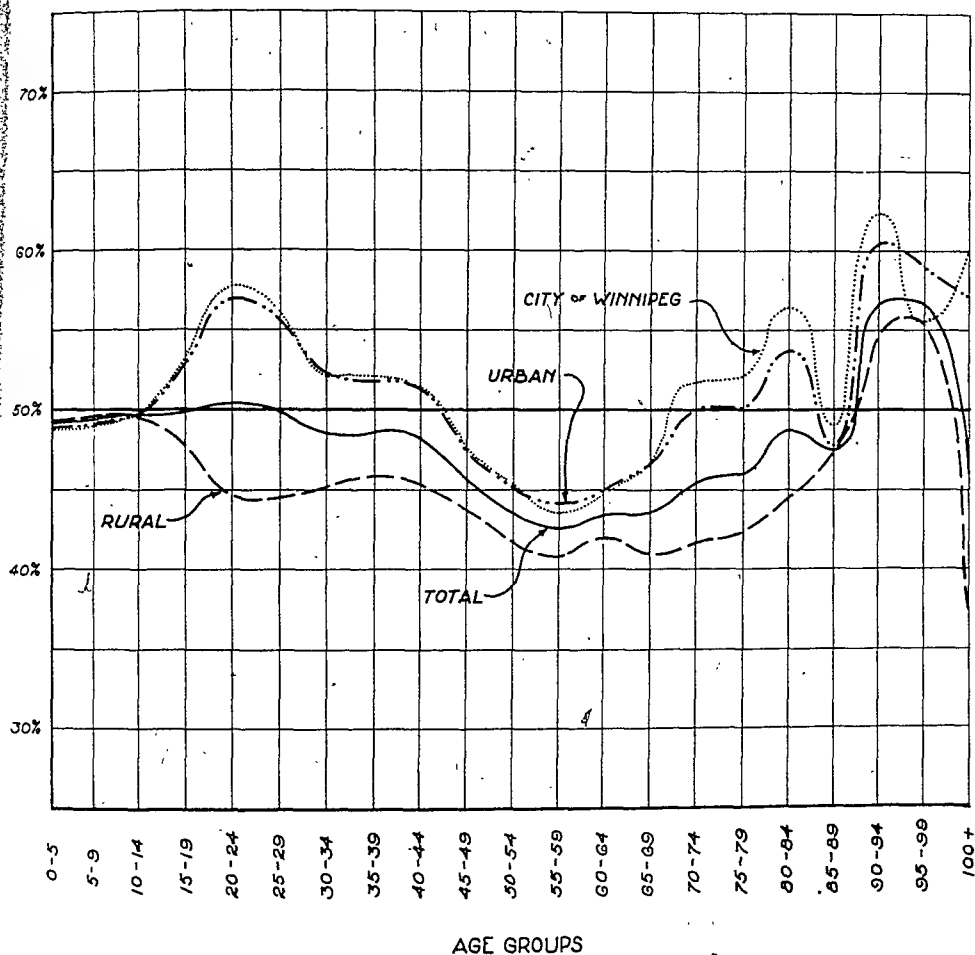


CHART NO. 14



The foregoing table shows a very important point in connection with population distribution in Manitoba, namely, that up to the age of 14 years, males and females are fairly evenly divided between the various constituent parts of the province; that from the age of 15 to 89 years, females are in the minority, except for the 20-24 year age group. During the same years females are in a decided minority in rural areas, and at the same time are a decided majority in urban centres in many age classifications.

27.

Chart 14 illustrates the facts found in Table 25. Under the age of 15 years, the percentage is about the same. The age of 20 years is the turning point. From the age of 20 years to 44 years, there is a majority of females in urban areas and the city of Winnipeg. The same is true for the age groups over 70 years. This Chart indicates that rural women migrate at an early age to the city. Likewise rural women of the old age groups migrate to the city.



Table 28

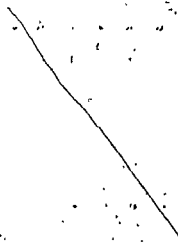
## VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

Year	Live Births			Deaths			Deaths under one year of age			Marriages	
	Population	Number	Rate per 1,000 Population	Number	Rate per 1,000 Population	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number	Rate per 1,000 Population	
1911	461,394	13,407	29.43	5,481	12.03	124.5	1,671	124.5	5,177	11.36	
1912	481,000	14,666	30.32	6,084	12.38	139.0	2,037	139.0	6,095	12.60	
1913	505,000	16,424	36.34	5,919	13.10	137.8	2,262	137.8	5,985	13.24	
1914	530,000	17,449	33.50	5,617	10.78	130.1	2,281	130.1	5,667	10.88	
1915	545,000	17,832	33.57	5,379	10.12	106.5	1,897	106.5	5,064	9.53	
1916	553,860	17,645	33.85	5,141	9.86	108.2	1,909	108.2	5,455	10.46	
1917	558,000	14,743	25.77	5,125	8.96	71.0	1,028	71.0	4,049	7.08	
1918	565,000	15,317	25.74	6,937	11.66	99.2	1,519	99.2	3,743	6.29	
1919	577,000	15,091	24.38	6,584	10.64	110.9	1,797	110.9	5,378	8.69	
1920	594,000	18,322	30.62	6,511	10.88	110.1	2,034	110.1	6,068	10.14	
1921	610,118	18,478	30.3	5,388	8.8	83	1,533	83	5,310	8.7	
1922	646,000	17,679	26.7	5,754	9.3	94	1,669	94	4,808	7.8	
1923	619,000	16,472	26.5	5,330	8.6	86	1,411	86	4,544	7.3	
1924	625,000	15,454	24.6	5,023	8.0	76	1,173	76	4,132	6.6	
1925	632,000	14,867	23.5	5,245	8.3	80	1,184	80	4,377	6.9	
1926	639,000	14,661	22.9	5,335	8.3	77	1,122	77	4,537	7.1	
1927	651,000	14,147	21.9	5,309	8.2	72	1,021	72	4,716	7.2	
1928	664,000	14,504	22.1	5,396	8.1	67	972	67	5,170	7.6	
1929	677,000	14,236	21.0	5,808	8.6	71	1,005	71	5,269	7.8	
1930	689,000	14,411	20.9	5,685	8.3	72	1,035	72	5,061	7.3	
1931	700,139	14,376	20.5	5,319	7.6	64	924	64	4,888	7.0	
1932	709,000	14,124	19.9	5,341	7.5	59	836	59	4,729	6.7	
1933	710,000	13,304	18.4	5,455	7.7	63	844	63	4,819	6.8	
1934	711,000	13,310	18.7	5,169	7.3	55	734	55	5,296	7.4	
1935	711,000	13,335	18.8	5,781	8.1	63	837	63	5,341	7.5	
1936	711,216	12,855	18.1	6,219	8.7	61	779	61	5,756	8.1	

Data: Census Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



7



## VITAL STATISTICS

It is the concensus of opinion among sociologists that the birth rate influences the age distribution of the population and, conversely, that the age distribution of the population affects the birth rate. If the birth rate is high, there would be a high percentage of young people and the opposite would be true with a low birth rate. On the other hand, if there is a favorable age distribution for females between 15 to 44 years of age, the birth rate is likely to be a high one. The present population situation in the province of Manitoba must be examined in the first instance, in the light of vital statistics for the province as a whole over a period of years. Table 28 shows population, births, birth rates, deaths, death rates, marriages and marriage rates from 1911 to 1936.

In the province of Manitoba the annual births since 1911 have not followed the steady increase in population. While the number of annual births increased from 1911 to 1921, the past fifteen years have witnessed a steady decline in births in the province of Manitoba, in spite of the fact that there has been a substantial increase in the total population during these years. Birth rates per thousand of population probably give a more accurate picture of the rate of natural increase for the province. The birth rates in Manitoba from 1911 to 1916 were exceedingly high, reaching a level of 36.34 per thousand of population in 1913. During the latter part of the Great War, from 1917 to





1919, birth rates declined sharply to 24.38 per thousand of population. In the early post-war years, a sharp recovery took place in birth rates, in 1920 a rate of 30.62 per thousand of population being reached. Since 1920, birth rates have declined steadily and persistently, reaching a low point of slightly over 18 per thousand of population. During 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936, Manitoba has been no exception in the general trend towards a lower birth rate for Canada as a whole and for many other western nations. Accumulative effect of falling birth rate over a period of say, fifteen or twenty years, can have the effect of reducing both the absolute numbers of children and the percentage of children in relation to total adult population. This factor will be developed when the question of age distribution is discussed.

The use of the crude birth rate per thousand population is not altogether satisfactory. The ratio of children under five, to women of child-bearing age (15 to 44) has certain advantages over recorded births in analyzing the birth rate trends. According to Professor Hurd, some of the advantages are:

"First, census figures are usually much more accurate and complete than birth registration. Moreover, in Canada at least, the completeness of birth registrations has varied widely both from decade to decade and from province to province. No comparable variation occurs in the census reports. Second, rural and urban births are difficult to segregate accurately because of the extensive use of urban hospitals by rural mothers; the census classified the population by age, sex, and rural and urban domicile, and in 1931 by size of urban centre, thus permitting more precise

The following information was obtained from the records of the [redacted] Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the [redacted] land grant.

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measurement of the effect of rural and urban environment on fertility. Third, rates computed on this basis are not so sensitive to year-to-year fluctuations in the marriage rates and other temporary disturbances. Finally, by expressing the number of children in terms of women 15 to 44, the influence of abnormal age distributions of the population as a whole is greatly reduced." <sup>1</sup>

In column 1, Table 29 is shown the number of children under five years of age per thousand women of child-bearing age at each of the last eight census dates. Columns 2,3 and 4, show the ratio for rural, urban and the city of Winnipeg. Column 5 gives the ratio of children under five per thousand married women of child-bearing age (15 to 44).

Over the past thirty-five years a decline in the birth-rate in terms of females 15 to 44 appears to have occurred, with the exception of the two census periods 1911 and 1916. In 1901 the ratio was 664.4 and in 1916, 639.2. From 1916 the decline was rapid, in 1936 the ratio was 368.3. In rural and urban areas in 1921 the ratio fell from 721.0 and 425.5 respectively, to 498.1 and 215.3 in 1936. The same trend is true for the city of Winnipeg. The fall in the birth-rate for the province as a whole in the last twenty years has been exceedingly high. The ratio for married women has fallen from 1064.9 to 785.4.

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1. W.Barton Hurd, "The Decline in the Canadian Birth-rate",  
The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science,  
Vol.3. No. 1. February, 1937.

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TABLE 29

CHILDREN UNDER FIVE PER THOUSAND WOMEN  
15 to 44 years of age  
CENSUS YEARS 1901 - 1936

<u>Year</u>	<u>Manitoba</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Married Women</u>
1901	664.4				
1906	601.2				
1911	624.0				1064.9
1916	639.2			496.3	1041.5
1921	574.8	721.0	425.5	389.8	945.2
1926	502.0	639.6	361.7	327.9	919.5
1931	416.7	562.7	281.6	249.7	785.4
1936	368.3	498.1	238.7	215.3	-

The birth-rate of the rural population is generally higher than that of the urban. The birth-rate for rural women is much higher than that for urban, or for the city of Winnipeg. In 1936 the rate for rural was 498.1; urban 238.7 and Winnipeg 215.3. The probable reasons for this difference lie in the nature of the social and economic organization of rural and urban life.

Cause of Decline in Births

Burton Hurd, in his paper on "The Decline in Canadian birth-rate", primarily distinguishes between the cause and the means,

"Increased pressure of population on natural resources, growing urbanization, the declining influence of religion, improving educational status, social ambitions, and the like, are among the commonly accepted causes of declining birth-rate".



# BIRTHRATES, 1911 TO 1936, AND THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS PER 1000 WOMEN 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE, 1911 TO 1936

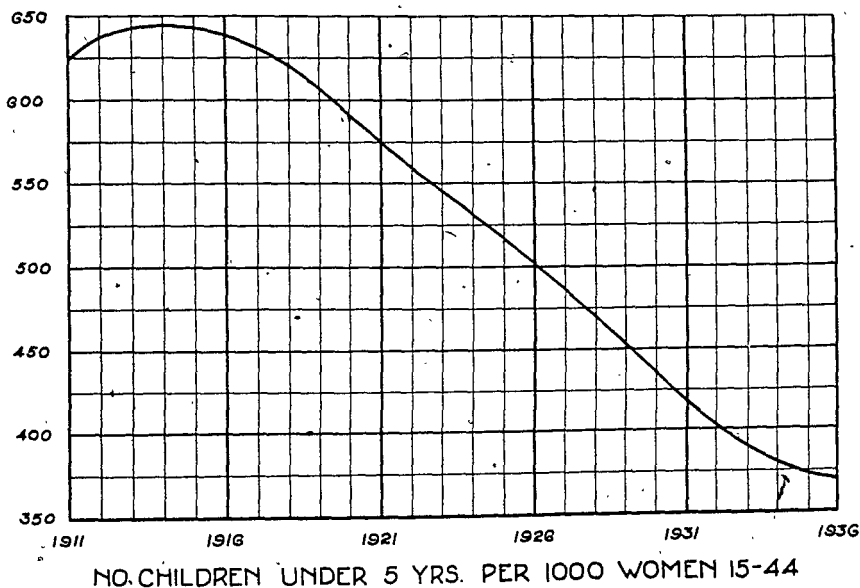
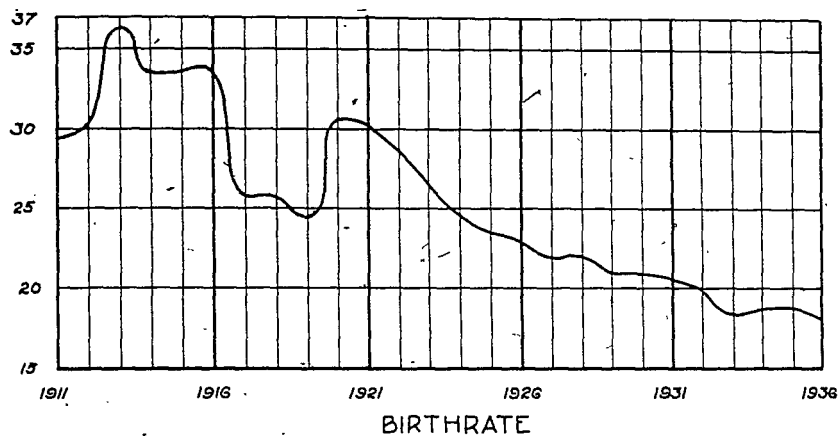


CHART NO. (15)





In his opinion, the decline of birth-rates attributable to marriage postponement and failure to marry was highest in the prairie provinces. He also suggests that some of the factors making for less favorable conjugal conditions are, (1) urbanization, (2) assimilation of immigrant stock, (3) the rising standard of life desired by the population generally.

#### Death Rates

While the birth-rates have been following a downward trend in Manitoba there has, also, been a considerable reduction in death-rates since pre-war years. In 1913, for instance, when Manitoba had the highest birth-rate she, also, had her highest death-rate, which reached in that year 13.10 per thousand of population. Death-rates fluctuated erratically during the years of the Great War and during the early post-war years, but during the past few years have followed a persistent downward trend. In the past fifteen years fewer people have been dying in the province of Manitoba, per thousand of population, than was the case in war and pre-war years. There has been a slight upward trend in the death-rate in the last three years. The decline in death-rates has assisted in offsetting - only to a very small extent - the decline in birth-rates insofar as the maintenance of total population is concerned. However, the decline in death rates in conjunction with the decline in birth-rates has no doubt tended to increase the percentage of adult population in relation to the number of children.

#### Infant Mortality

Table 28 shows the number of deaths of children under one year of age, and the rate per thousand live births. It will be



seen that considerable progress has been made in Manitoba in reducing the infant mortality, and in general, more children survive the first year of life today than was the case a few years ago. This is also a minor offsetting factor in the general decrease in birth-rates.

The general effects of the changing trends in the birth and death-rates should be considered. A declining death-rate along with a declining birth rate will lead to reduction in the proportion of young people and cause an increase in the proportion of older people. This would be due to the fact that a larger proportion of all persons born will live longer. Also the decrease in the proportion of children due to a declining birth-rate would result in an increase in the proportion of adults.

The decline of the death-rate will probably cease and perhaps begin to increase. According to the death-rate figures for the last three years in Manitoba, an increase in the death-rate is noticed. The low rates of today are due to a rapidly growing population and a favorable age distribution. But in Manitoba this rapid increase has ceased with the increase in the numbers of older people and decrease in the numbers of young people, the crude death-rate will begin to rise.

### Marriage Rates

Table 28 shows the number of marriages in each year in the province of Manitoba. There does not appear to be any clearly defined trend with respect to marriage rates within the province, but it would appear that marriage rates seem to follow the general level of economic conditions rather than any other single factor. For instance, from 1921 to 1924, the number of marriages and marriage-rates declined, while from 1925 to 1929, the number of marriages and marriage-rates



showed an upward swing. The early depression years are reflected in the number of marriages and marriage-rates, but during 1934 and 1935, there was a distinct increase in both the number of marriages and marriage-rates per thousand of population.



## MARITAL STATUS OF MANITOBA POPULATION

In the last 25 years the percentage of married males and females in Manitoba has declined. The trend is very definite in the case of women. Along with this there has been the postponement of marriage to a later age. The result, as mentioned before, is a marked decline in the birth-rate, accompanied by a smaller natural increase of the population. These factors are of sociological importance.

In 1936, there was a smaller percentage of married women in Manitoba as compared to 1911 - 57.08 and 61.97 respectively. In 1936, during the twenty-year period, the percentage of single women, 35.11, was highest. The trend for the male population was slightly different. The smallest percentage of single men and the highest percentage of married men in the twenty-year period was in 1921. The next 15 years marked an increase in the percentage of single men from 39.97 percent to 43.24 percent, and a decrease in the percentage of married males from 56.80 percent to 53.07 percent.





TABLE 30.

MARITAL STATUS OF MANITOBA POPULATION, 15 YEARS  
OF AGE AND OVER, IN PERCENT, CLASSIFIED  
BY SEX - 1911 - 1936

<u>Single</u>	<u>1911</u> %	<u>1916</u> %	<u>1921</u> %	<u>1926</u> %	<u>1931</u> %	<u>1936</u> %
<u>Male</u>	48.18	41.36	39.97	40.35	42.89	43.24
<u>Female</u>	32.60	29.86	29.28	32.11	34.14	35.11
<u>Married</u>						
<u>Male</u>	50.02	55.98	56.80	54.73	53.52	53.07
<u>Female</u>	61.97	63.89	63.69	58.99	58.48	57.08

The marital status of the population 15 years of age and over, for each sex, for rural and urban communities in the province of Manitoba, as at 1936, is given in Table 31. This table shows that there is a higher number and percentage of males unmarried than females in the province. When the figures of the rural area are compared to the urban, it is found that, in the former there is a higher percent of males and a lower percent of females single than in the latter.

In Manitoba, the percentage of married males in the province is less than that of the females. In urban areas, the percentage of males married is greater than in the rural but the reverse is true in the case of females.

The absolute and the relative figures show that there are more widows than widowers - approximately double, and that there are more widows in urban than in rural areas.

In the province there is a very small number of divorced people. The majority of them are found in urban areas, with a higher percentage of females divorced than males.



TABLE 31

MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE  
AND OVER, CLASSIFIED RURAL AND URBAN  
BY SEX, FOR MANITOBA 1936

	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>%</u>
Total	507,776		268,561		239,215	
Male	265,694		148,858		116,836	
Female	242,082		119,703		122,379	
<u>Single</u>						
Total	199,882	39.36	106,884	39.80	92,998	38.88
Male	114,885	43.24	63,295	45.88	46,590	39.88
Female	84,997	35.11	38,589	32.24	46,408	37.92
<u>Married</u>						
Total	279,188	54.98	148,337	55.23	130,851	54.70
Male	140,999	53.07	75,222	50.53	65,777	56.30
Female	138,189	57.08	73,115	61.08	65,074	53.17
<u>Widowed</u>						
Total	27,870	5.49	13,118	4.88	14,752	6.17
Male	9,399	3.53	5,203	3.50	4,196	3.59
Female	18,471	7.63	7,915	6.61	10,556	8.62
<u>Divorced</u>						
Total	796	.16	217	.08	579	.24
Male	380	.14	134	.09	246	.21
Female	416	.17	83	.07	333	.27



The changes in marital status of the Manitoba population 15 years of age and over between 1911 and 1931, classified as to age groups, are shown in Table 32. The percentage of married men in the youngest marriageable age group of 15 to 19 years dropped in the male population from 1.59 percent in 1911 to 0.19 percent in 1931, and in the female population from 8.88 percent to 4.32 percent during the same period.

In the 20 to 24 year age group of males, the proportion of married men fluctuated considerably, being 13.24 percent in 1911; 15.16 percent in 1916; dropped to 10.45 percent in 1926, and rose to 11.50 percent in 1931. Among the females there has been a steady decline in the percentage married; with the exception of a slight rise in 1916. It has dropped from 47.15 percent in 1911 to 35.00 percent in 1931. The percentage of single males and females increased steadily from 1911 to 1931, the percentage changes being from 86.09 percent to 88.34 percent for males and from 52.12 percent to 64.67 percent for females.

In the next age group, 25 to 34 years, there was an upward movement in the married male population from 1911 to 1921. The proportion of males married rose from 51.94 percent to 59.84 percent. During the next ten years 1921 to 1931, it decreased to 53.81 percent. Among the females of this group, there was an increase in the percentage married to 79.20 percent in 1916 which has since then decreased to 74.41 percent in 1931.

The 35 to 44 year age group showed a slight increase and decrease. The proportion of married males in 1911, as compared to 1931, was 77.47 percent to 79.88 percent. The trend for females was similar only there was a smaller percentage of them married in 1931, 74.41 percent as to 76.07 percent in 1911.



TABLE 32.

MARITAL CONDITIONS OF THE POPULATION OF MANITOBA  
FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE IN PER CENT

1911 - 1931

M A L E S

<u>AGE</u>					
<u>SINGLE</u>	<u>1911</u>	<u>1916</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1926</u>	<u>1931</u>
All Classes	48.18%	41.36%	39.97%	40.35%	42.89%
15 - 19	98.27	99.66	99.67	97.41	99.81
20 - 24	86.09	84.68	85.31	87.29	88.34
25 - 34	46.75	39.55	39.12	41.37	45.48
35 - 44	20.13	17.71	17.91	16.70	17.96
45 - 54	11.91	10.53	12.31	12.62	13.21
55 - 64	8.61		9.48	10.09	11.73
65 +	7.01	6.49	7.15	8.29	9.66

<u>MARRIED</u>					
All Classes	50.02	55.98	56.80	54.73	53.52
15 - 19	1.59	.32	.32	.27	.19
20 - 24	13.24	15.16	14.54	10.45	11.50
25 - 34	51.94	59.75	59.84	56.08	53.81
35 - 44	77.47	80.47	79.70	80.16	79.88
45 - 54	83.29	83.72	82.96	81.89	82.46
55 - 64	82.91		81.92	80.73	79.53
65 +	69.65	71.50	70.98	68.03	67.90

F E M A L E S

<u>SINGLE</u>					
All Classes	32.60	29.86	29.28	32.11	34.14
15 - 19	90.95	91.19	92.01	93.29	95.15
20 - 24	52.12	52.15	52.70	61.91	64.67
25 - 34	21.89	19.31	19.27	21.43	24.15
35 - 44	8.42	8.38	9.16	9.33	9.42
45 - 54	5.54	4.93	6.42	6.67	7.56
55 - 64	4.51		4.85	5.14	6.14
65 +	4.63	4.10	4.44	4.14	4.78

<u>MARRIED</u>					
All Classes	61.97	63.89	63.69	58.99	58.48
15 - 19	8.88	8.77	7.96	4.54	4.82
20 - 24	47.15	47.40	46.61	35.71	35.00
25 - 34	76.07	79.20	78.33	74.90	74.41
35 - 44	87.04	87.53	85.86	84.41	86.11
45 - 54	82.87	78.87	83.59	82.08	82.71
55 - 64	70.91		71.64	71.82	73.31
65 +	45.04	44.64	46.13	44.65	45.62





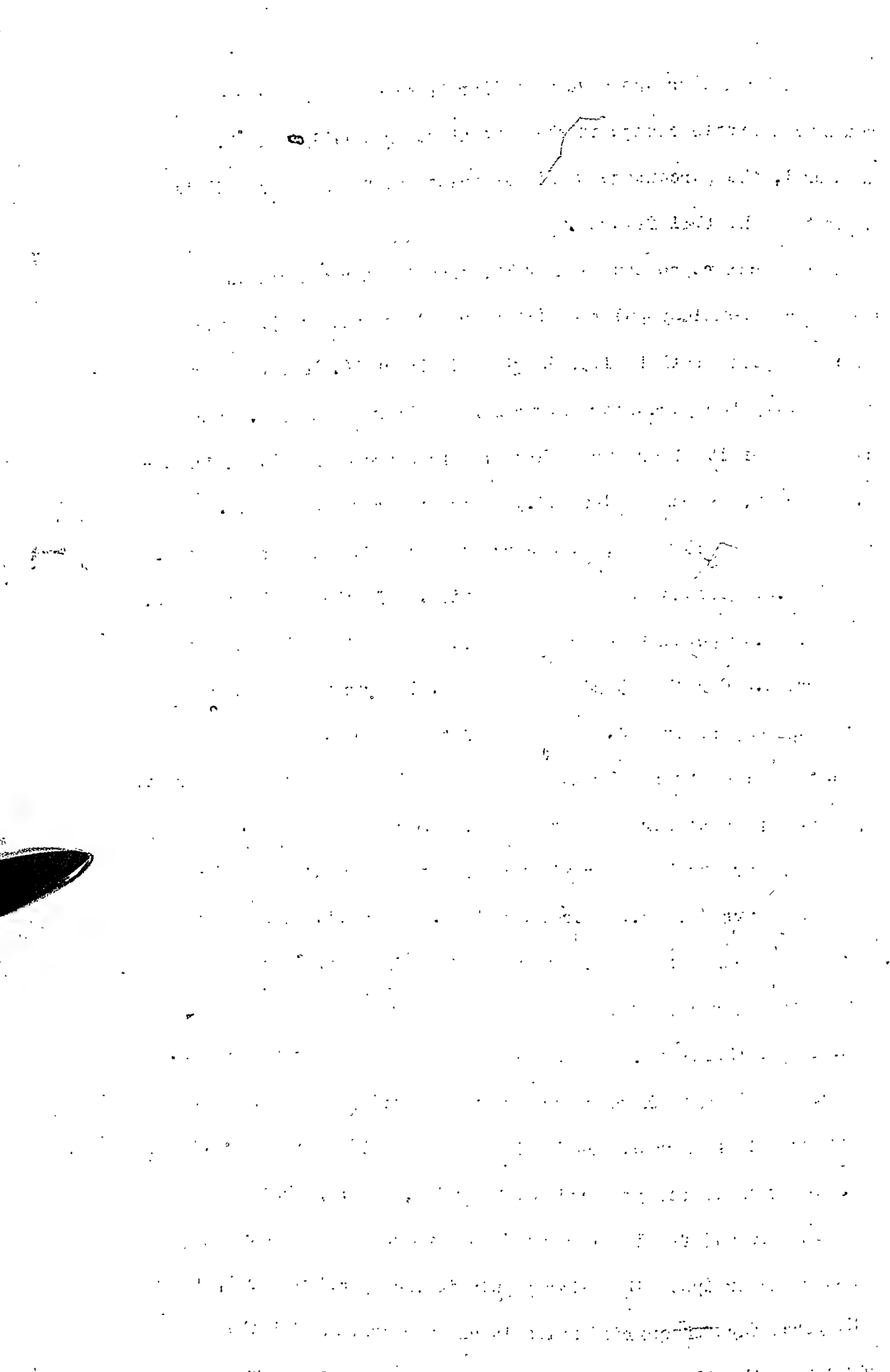
The older age groups have a similar trend as the younger age groups with little change in the percentage from 1911 to 1931. In general, the percentage of single males and females for 1931 is higher than the 1911 figures.

A graphical representation of the changing marital status of the male and female population (15 years of age and over), between the census years 1911 to 1931 is given in Chart 16. For the purpose of simplicity the percentage figures for 1931 will be used. For all ages (over 15) there was a higher percentage of females married - 58.48 percent, as compared to 53.52 percent for males married. In the age group 15 to 19, 4.82 percent of the females were married, and only 0.19 percent of the males married. In the next age group, 20 to 24, 11.50 percent of males and 35.00 percent of the females were married. For the 25-34 age group 53.81 percent of the males were married as compared to 74.41 percent of the females.

In the following age groups 35-44, the difference is not as great, being 86.11 percent for females and 79.88 percent for males. The 45 to 54 age groups has approximately the same percentage of males and females married, 82.46 percent and 82.71 percent. The older groups of 55 years of age and over show a higher percentage of males married as compared to females.

It seems, therefore, that women marry at earlier ages than men. That accounts for the higher percentage of married women in the young age groups and of married men in the group over 55 years of age.

Table 33 shows the proportion of married, single, widowed and divorced males and females for rural and urban, for the year 1931, by 5 year age groups. The urban population, compared to rural, leads in the percentage of married males in all age groups, with the exception of the 15 to 19 years and 60 years and over age groups,



the percentage for all ages being 56.47 percent for urban and 51.03 percent for rural. On the other hand, the percentage of married rural females is much higher than for urban in all age groups - 62.82 percent as compared to 54.42 for the total.

The difference in the percent of males and females married in rural and urban communities is due to the migration of females 20 to 30 years to the city. This results in a reduction in the percent of urban females married and at the same time leads to an increased percentage of married females in rural districts. The same is true for the males; the large majority of males over females in rural areas as compared to urban areas is responsible for the low percent of married males in the former and the reverse condition in the latter.

The proportion of widows is almost double the corresponding proportion of widowers for both rural and urban. In the rural areas there were 6.36 percent widows as compared to 3.41 percent widowers. In urban the difference was even greater, 8.09 percent widows and 3.33 percent widowers. The probable reasons for the differences are, first, death rate of males is higher, second, re-marriages are more frequent among widowers. The percentage of widows for rural was lower than that of urban. The total percentage of widows in rural areas was 6.36 percent as compared to 8.09 percent in urban communities. The percent for widowers for rural and urban is about the same.

The percentage of divorced is too small to indicate a trend.



TABLE 33.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL CONDITION  
OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION  
FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX (1)

MANITOBA - 1931

M A L E S

<u>Age</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>Single</u>	<u>Widowed</u>	<u>Divorced</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>Single</u>	<u>Widowed</u>	<u>Divorced</u>
Total	51.03	45.45	3.41	.09	56.47	39.80	3.33	.18
15 - 19	.21	99.79	-	-	.15	99.83	-	-
20 - 24	10.25	89.63	.10	.01	13.25	86.54	.07	.01
25 - 29	40.45	59.09	.38	.05	44.34	55.15	.28	.13
30 - 34	65.76	33.26	.83	.11	68.42	30.62	.62	.17
35 - 39	77.08	21.34	1.37	.17	78.06	20.08	1.09	.31
40 - 44	81.89	15.69	2.25	.13	82.35	14.90	2.21	.26
45 - 49	82.79	13.74	3.32	.15	83.03	13.33	3.09	.26
50 - 54	81.05	13.65	5.19	.10	82.70	12.00	4.66	.27
55 - 59	80.12	12.45	7.18	.20	80.34	11.79	7.33	.19
60 - 64	79.49	10.49	9.84	.18	77.55	12.03	9.72	.33
65 +	68.38	9.36	22.02	.19	67.24	10.06	22.35	.28

F E M A L E S

Total	62.82	30.76	6.36	.06	54.42	37.27	8.09	.21
15 - 19	5.98	94.00	.02	-	3.56	96.39	.03	.02
20 - 24	42.78	56.88	.28	.05	28.79	70.89	.22	.10
25 - 29	76.72	22.34	.86	.08	60.13	38.92	.71	.22
30 - 34	87.63	10.81	1.60	.06	76.20	21.39	1.98	.42
35 - 39	90.39	7.13	2.39	.08	81.41	13.94	4.25	.38
40 - 44	90.77	5.42	3.77	.04	82.77	10.38	6.46	.38
45 - 49	88.80	5.17	5.94	.09	80.04	9.87	9.80	.30
50 - 54	85.77	4.79	9.36	.08	76.63	9.67	13.45	.25
55 - 59	81.63	4.23	14.01	.12	71.76	8.14	19.98	.12
60 - 64	73.52	4.68	21.73	.08	64.44	7.47	27.95	.13
65 +	50.83	3.51	45.60	.04	40.32	6.07	53.50	.10

Data: Census Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



PERCENTAGE OF MANITOBA POPULATION,  
MARRIED, 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER,  
BY AGE AND SEX.

CENSUS YEARS 1911-1931

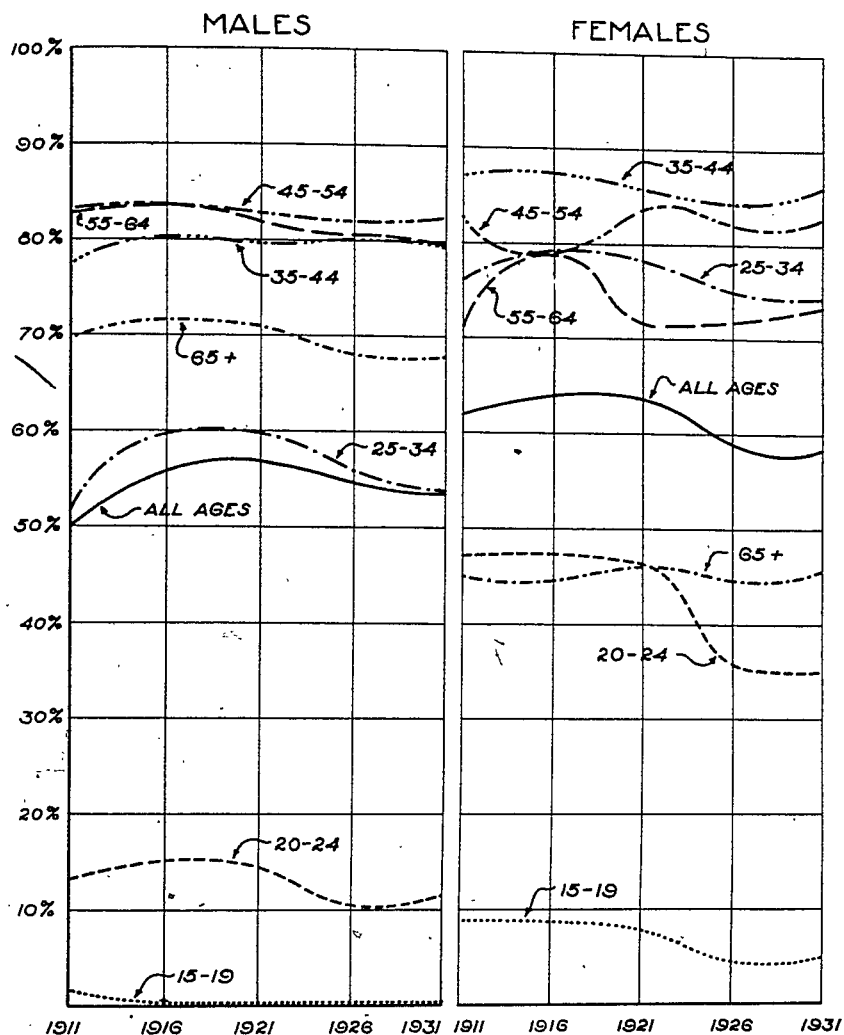


CHART NO. 16





## POPULATION DATA BY MUNICIPALITIES

Heretofore, we have dealt with the population of Manitoba in the light of the facts and experiences relating to the province as a whole. It is to be expected in such a large area, which contains varied natural resources and which has been affected by diverse settlement, that variations occur in different parts of the province in respect to distribution and nature of population. It is to this problem that we now turn in an effort to analyze population in Manitoba on the more detailed basis of municipal analysis.

### Rural Population

For purposes of analysis, it is proposed to deal with the rural population in the first instance and the urban population in the second instance. The basic data for consideration of the rural population of Manitoba are contained, in part in Appendix F. which shows the total rural population of the province, by municipalities, along with broad age groups.

In order to give the setting by which to discuss the detailed information shown in Table 2 of this text it is advisable to again state the relationship which exists between rural and urban population in the province of Manitoba. The following Table shows the rural-urban distribution for the province as a whole:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Per cent Rural</u>	<u>Per cent Urban</u>
<u>1931</u>	700,139	384,170	315,969	54.87	45.13
<u>1936</u>	711,216	400,289	310,927	56.28	43.72



It is seen from the preceding Table, that in 1936, 56.28 per cent of the population of Manitoba was rural and 43.72 per cent was urban. In the following discussion we are dealing with the rural population which in 1936 numbered 400,289, and constituted 56.28 per cent of the total population of the province.

When the data in Appendix F. is considered it will be noted that there is a considerable variation in the percentage of the rural population in each municipality showing broad age groups, for instance, some municipalities show a high percentage of population under 19 years and other municipalities show a relatively low percentage of population in that age group. Considerable variation is shown in respect to age groups 20 to 44, 45 to 64, 65 to 74 and over 75. For instance, Strathcona municipality has 33.94 per cent of its population 19 years of age and under. This is the lowest percentage found in any rural municipality in Manitoba. At the other extreme, we find the municipality of Boulton in the northwestern part of the agricultural sections of Manitoba has 55.99 per cent of its population 19 years of age and under.

When the age group from 20-44 is considered, we find that considerable variation in respect to the percentage of the total rural population of municipalities falling within that age group. La Broquerie has 29.03 per cent of its population between the ages of 20 and 44, while Strathcona municipality has 42.51 per cent of its population within that age group.

When the age group from 45-64 is considered, Rhineland municipality has 9.39 per cent of its population within that age group, while at the other extreme, Louise municipality has 22.27 per cent of its total rural population between the ages of 45 and








In respect to that portion of the population in rural municipalities 65 years of age and over, we find that Boulton municipality has 2.58 per cent of its population within this age group, as compared to Coldwell municipality, which at the other extreme has 8.79 per cent of its population 65 years of age and over. While the percentages are given in detail, they can best perhaps be analyzed by reference to Charts numbered 17 to 20 inclusive.



# AGE DISTRIBUTION-MANITOBA

POPULATION 19 YEARS OF AGE AND UNDER  
IN PERCENT OF RURAL POPULATION  
BY MUNICIPALITIES  
1936

PERCENT

	50 & OVER
	45 - 50
	40 - 45
	35 - 40
	30 - 35

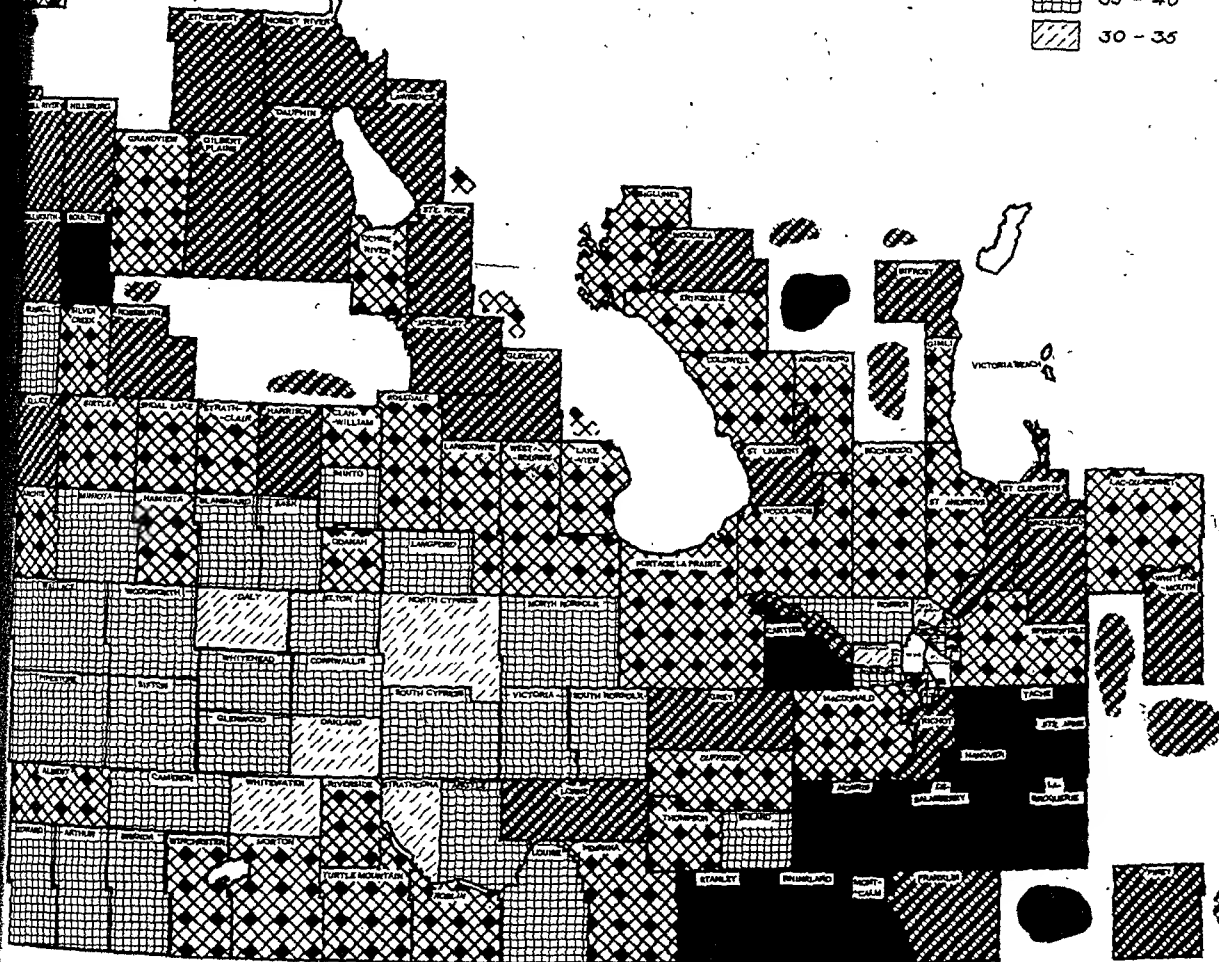


CHART NO. (17)

Compiled from data supplied by the Census Branch  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS





The age distribution of rural population in Manitoba 19 years of age and under, in percentage of total population by municipalities is shown in Chart No. 17. It will be noted from this chart that there is considerable variation in percentage of population 19 years of age and under in various municipalities, percentages ranging from 33.94 per cent to 59.99 per cent and over. It will be noted further that this variation in the percentage distribution of population 19 years of age and under follows certain semi-defined areas. In general the southwestern and south central portions of the province is an area wherein there is a low percentage of population 19 years of age and under - those areas shown on the chart in relatively light shading. In marked contrast, the percentage of population 19 years of age and under in percentage of total rural population of each municipality reaches a relatively high point in the southeastern portion of the province and shades off slightly in the area immediately west, east and north of Winnipeg, and in the inter-lake country and increases in the northwestern area of the province.

This distribution of population broadly indicates the area where the percentage of children and young people is relatively high or relatively low. At the moment we will not discuss the reasons that might be introduced in explanation of this particular situation, but will content ourselves with a statement of fact in relation to the distribution of population 19 years of age and under, and indicate clearly that there is a wide variation in this percentage in various parts of the province.



The distribution of population 19 years of age and under may be contrasted to the population of 65 years of age and over. Again measured on a percentage basis as distributed among various municipalities of the province, Chart No. 20 shows the distribution of population 65 years of age and over in percentage of total population by municipalities. Broadly speaking, the areas wherein population 65 years of age and over, constitute a high percentage of total population centred around the southwestern portion of the province and the west central portion of the province. While the boundaries do not strictly follow, in general, it may be said that those areas which contain a relatively small percentage of population 19 years of age and under constitute areas which contain a relatively high percentage of those 65 years of age and over. In other words, there is a relation between a low percentage of population 19 years of age and under and a high percentage of population 65 years of age and over.



# AGE DISTRIBUTION-MANITOBA

POPULATION 20-44 YEARS OF AGE  
IN PERCENT OF RURAL POPULATION  
BY MUNICIPALITIES  
1936

PERCENT

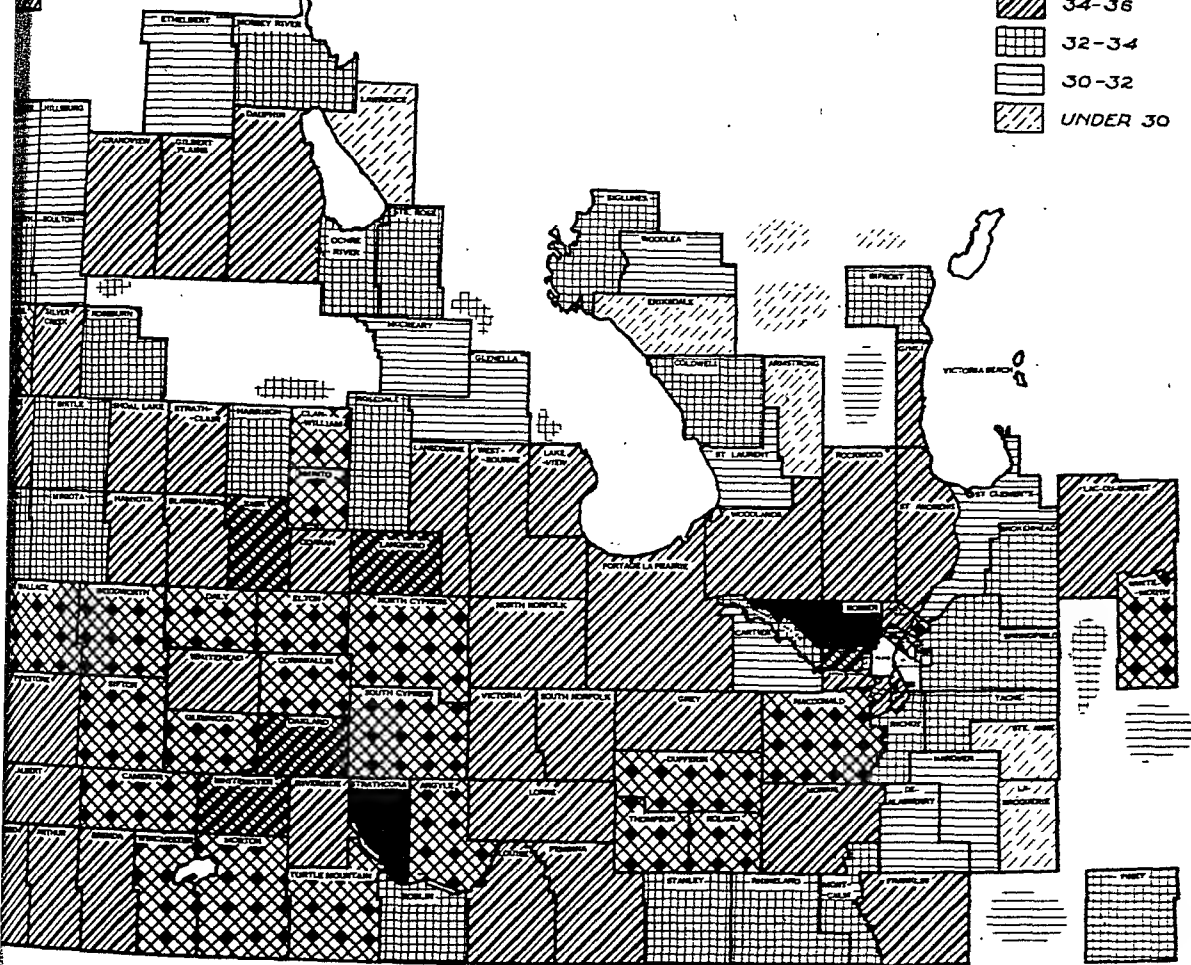
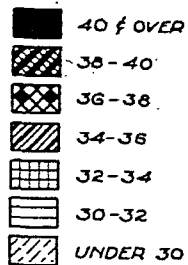


CHART NO. 18

Compiled from data supplied by the Census Branch  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS











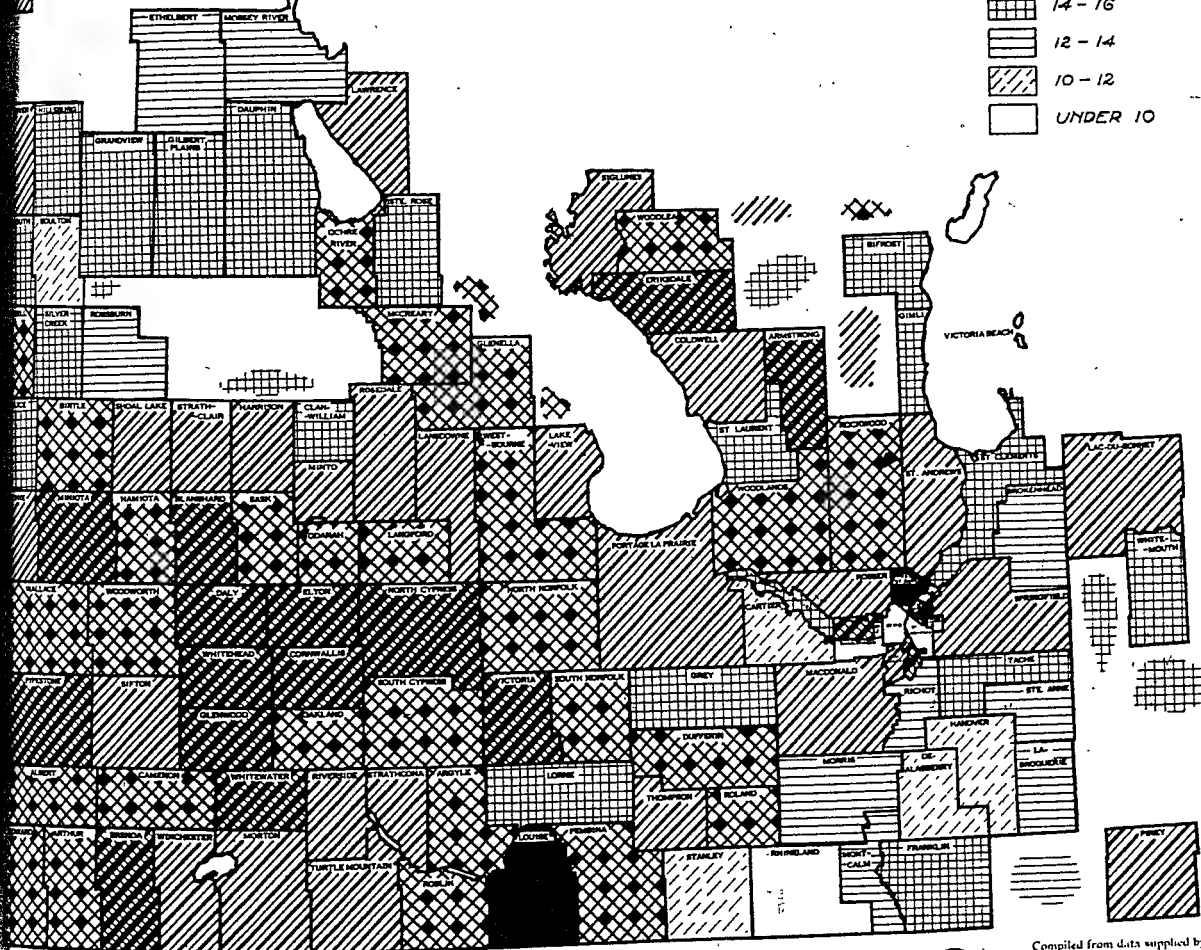
## AGE DISTRIBUTION-MANITOBA

POPULATION 45-64 YEARS OF AGE  
IN PERCENT OF RURAL POPULATION  
BY MUNICIPALITIES

1936

PERCENT

	22 - OVER
	20 - 22
	18 - 20
	16 - 18
	14 - 16
	12 - 14
	10 - 12
	UNDER 10



Compiled from data supplied by the Census Branch  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

**CHART: NO. 19**





The intervening age groups, that is, from 20 to 44, and 45 to 64 are depicted in Charts 18 and 19. The 20 to 44 age groups in percentage of total population is relatively high in the southwestern portion of the province and in some areas in the Red River Valley and tends to become smaller in a belt extending through central Manitoba to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and spreads, fanwise, from that point to include the inter-lake area and large sections in north-western Manitoba.

Chart No. 19 shows the percentage distribution of population 45 to 64 years of age in relation to total population by municipalities. This Chart shows less clearly defined areas with respect to percentage distribution of this age group, the relatively small percentage area tending to lie in the north-western section and the extreme southeastern section of the province, and the heavy area lying in the south central portion of the province and in a few municipalities in the inter-lake area.



# AGE DISTRIBUTION-MANITOBA

POPULATION 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER  
IN PERCENT OF RURAL POPULATION  
BY MUNICIPALITIES  
1936

PERCENT

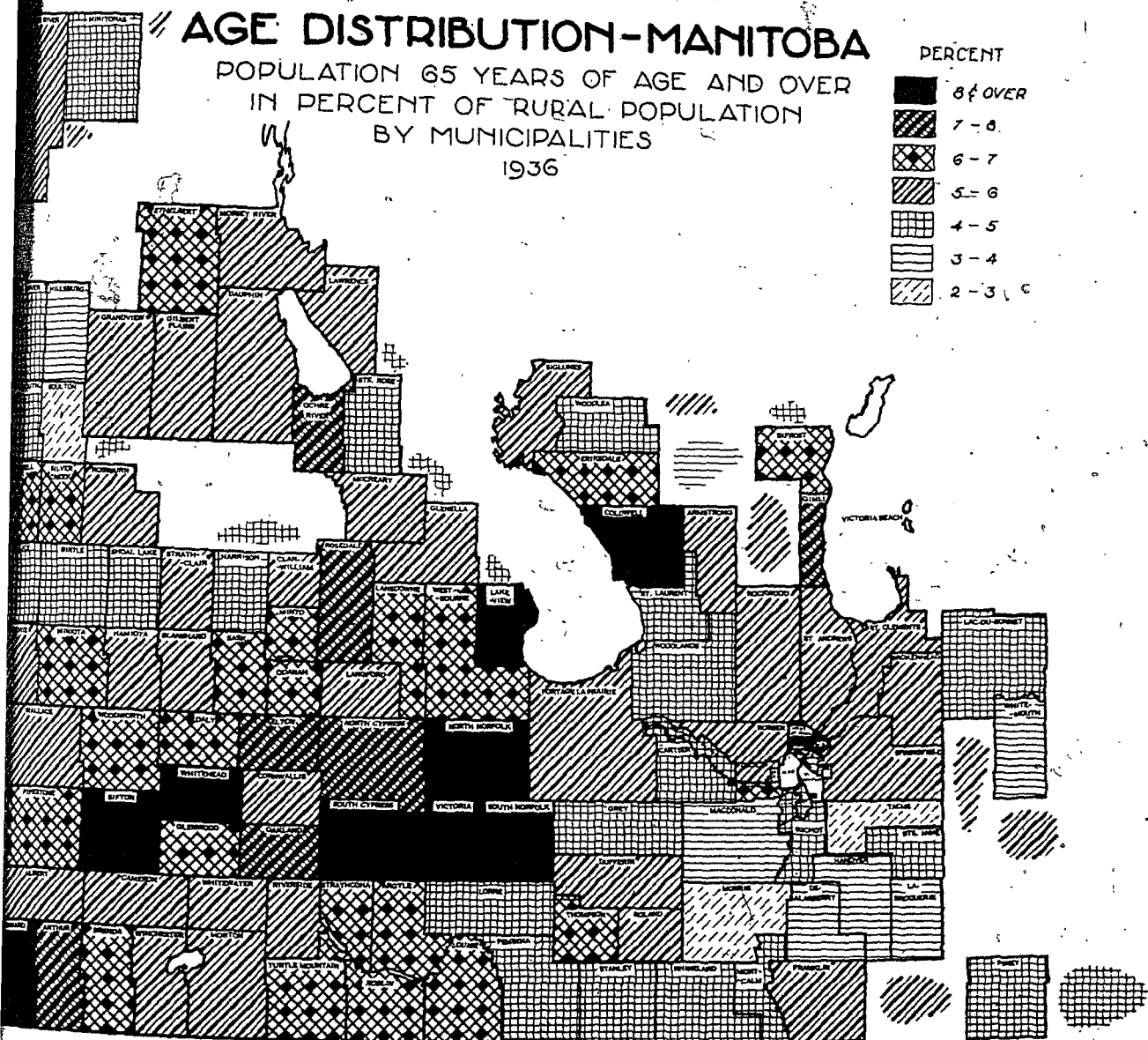
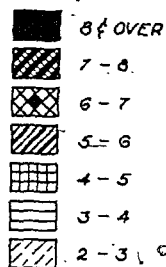


CHART NO. 20

Compiled from data supplied by the Census Branch,  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



## URBAN POPULATION

The urban population of Manitoba consists of that portion of the population which is resident in incorporated cities, towns and villages. As there are a large number of unincorporated villages in Manitoba, the statistics of urban population cannot be regarded as representing all those who live elsewhere than on farms. The urban population included largely cities, towns and villages throughout the province.

As the metropolitan area of Winnipeg will be subject to special treatment, this urban area will be excluded in the present analysis.

Detailed information in respect to age distribution of urban population is shown in Appendix G. The majority of municipalities have no urban population and the major portion of urban population is centred in the metropolitan area of Winnipeg.

The age distribution for urban centres follows the same general pattern as age distribution for rural areas. That is, if the rural population of the municipality has a high percentage of population 19 years of age and under, the urban population of that municipality, if any, is likely to have a high percentage of the same age group.

The urban population of Manitoba that has a large group 19 years of age and under in percentage of total urban population by municipalities is centred in areas lying in the eastern and northwestern portions of the province. The southwestern and south central parts of the province show a small percentage of those under 19 years of age ranging from 30 per cent down.



As in the case of rural areas, there is a variation in the percentage distribution of particular age groups in urban centres in Manitoba. For instance, with respect to urban population 19 years of age and under, we find that the town of Oak Lake has 28.19 per cent of its total urban population within this age group while Garson, in the Brokenhead municipality, has 45.66 per cent.

The age groups lying between 19 and 65 years; those between 20 to 24, and 45 to 64 are shown in Appendix G. The municipalities lying on the Canadian-American border and those directly adjacent to it have an urban population showing a percentage less than 34 per cent between 20 to 44 years of age.

The percentage of the Manitoba population between the ages of 20 to 44 years ranges from 47.53 per cent for the town of Winnipeg Beach in the municipality of St. Andrews to 26.50 per cent in the town of Hartney in the municipality of Cameron. However, in the majority of urban centres the percentage for those between 20 to 44 years of age is less than 38 per cent.

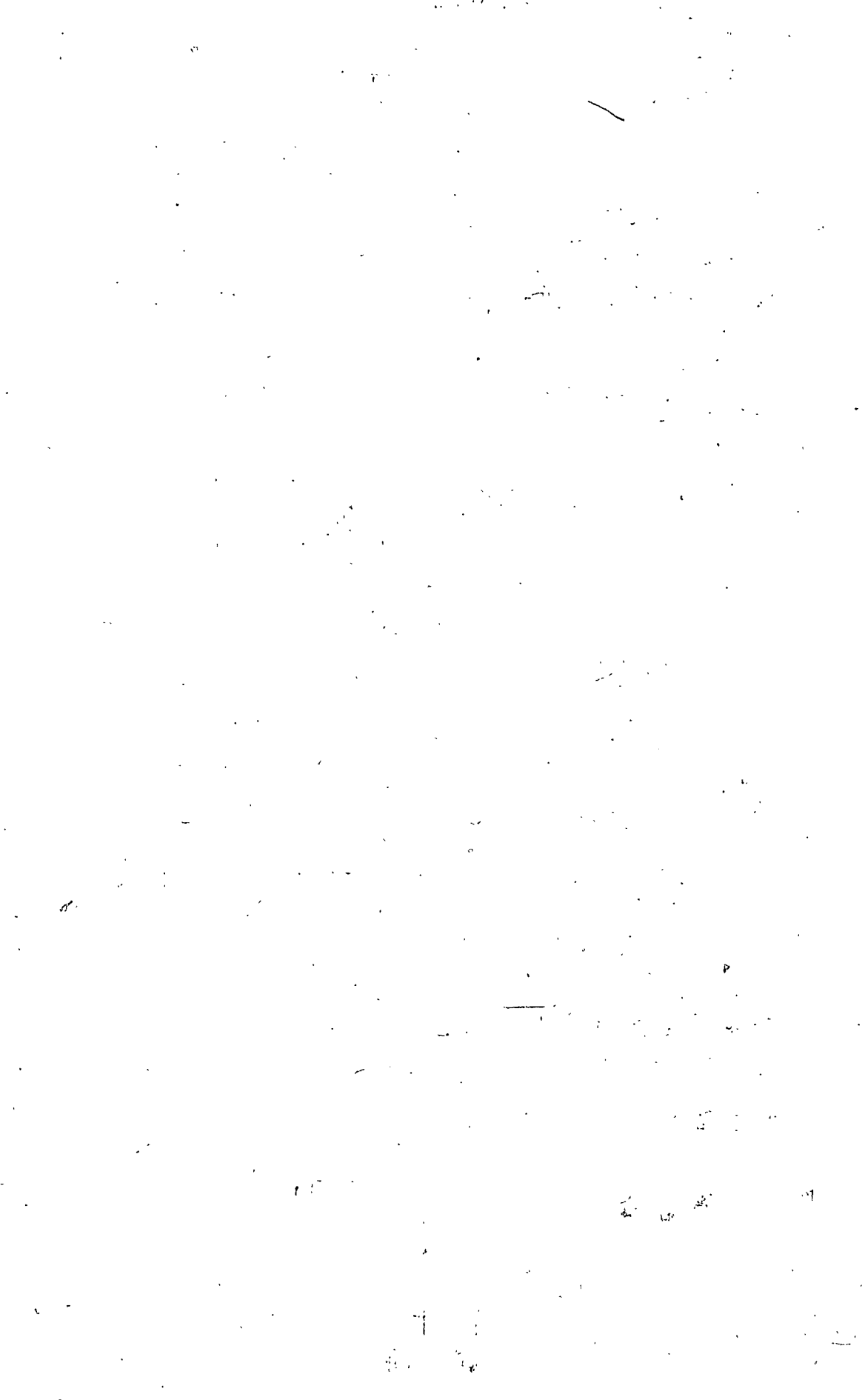




The percentage distribution of urban population between 45 and 64 years of age in relation to total population by municipalities does not lend itself to definable areas. However, the southern part of the Western half of the province contains a relatively high percentage of urban population between 45 and 64 years of age.

When distribution of urban population of Manitoba 65 years of age and over in per cent of the total urban population is considered, it is found that the relation is a different one. It is evident that the areas, wherein urban population 65 years of age constitute a relatively high per cent of the total population, are located in the southwestern and west central portions of the province. Broadly speaking, it may be said that those urban centres which contain a relatively small percentage of population 19 years of age and under have a relatively high percentage of those 65 years of age and over. The same is true for those areas showing reverse percentages.

The percentage of those 65 years of age and over ranges from 2.44 per cent for the town of Transcona to a high of 17.31 per cent in the town of Hartney in the municipality of Cameron.



### RACIAL ORIGINS, BY MUNICIPALITIES

A picture of the distribution of population throughout the province of Manitoba is not complete without reference to the racial origins of people resident in the various municipalities. Racial origins assume importance in an analysis of this kind for the reason that they affect not only age distribution but the general economic and social conditions in various areas.

In the following analysis of the distribution of racial groups throughout Manitoba, rural and urban population has been combined. In view of the fact that a separate analysis will be made of the city of Brandon and of the metropolitan area of Winnipeg, these centres have been excluded in the present analysis.

The basic data for the analysis of the distribution of racial groups in Manitoba is found in Appendix H , which shows the total rural and urban population of all municipalities in Manitoba, together with the numbers in each racial group and their respective percentages of total population. In order to simplify the discussion, racial groups are divided into British, Scandinavian, French, Western European, and Eastern European. The racial groups included in these headings are the same as contained in the discussion of racial origins in pages 68 to 71 of this study.



# DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF BRITISH ORIGIN

MANITOBA, 1936

1 DOT = 100 PERSONS

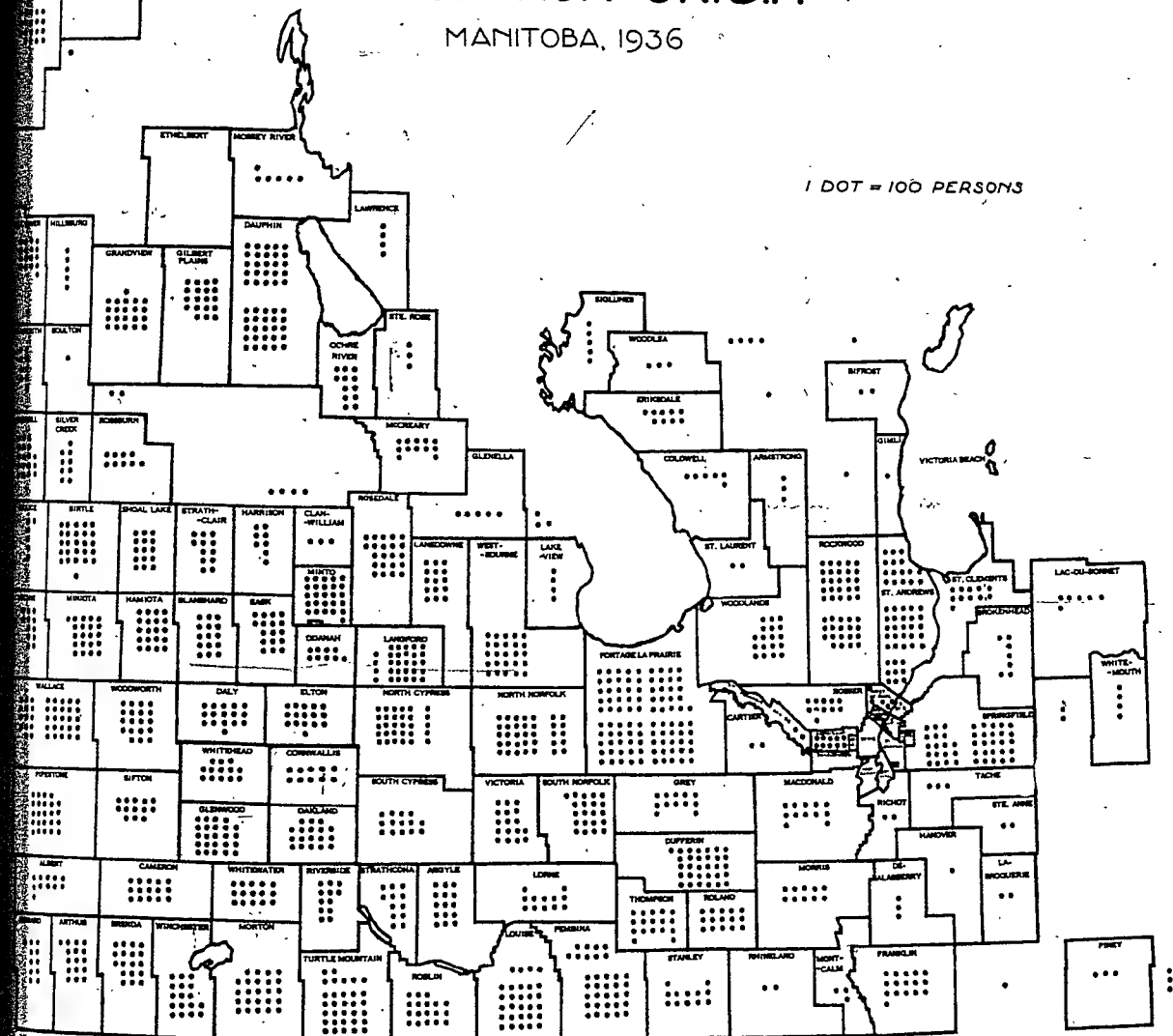


CHART NO. (21)

Note: the Metropolitan Area of Winnipeg and the City of Brandon have been omitted.

Compiled from data supplied by the Census Branch  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



# DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF BRITISH ORIGIN

IN PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION  
MANITOBA, 1936

PERCENT

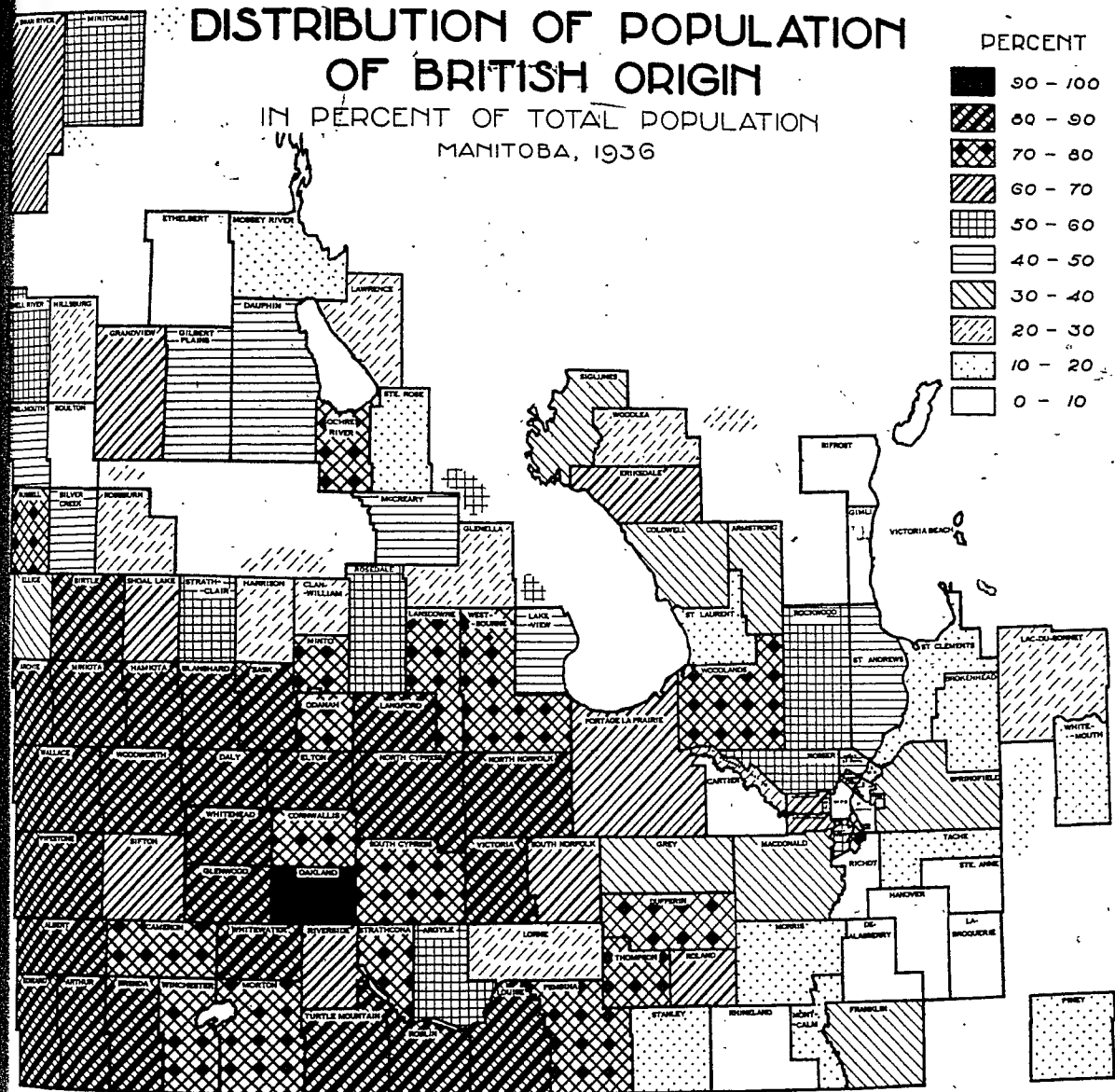
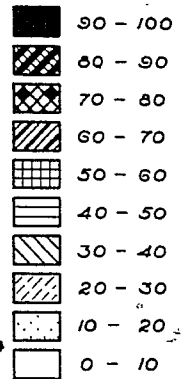


CHART NO. 22

Compiled from data supplied by the Census Branch  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS





## British Origin -

The distribution of population of British origin in Manitoba, by municipalities, is shown in Chart No. 21 . The chart shows a relatively even distribution of people of British origin throughout the province of Manitoba with the exception of the southeastern corner of the province, some sections of the inter-lake area and some sections of northwestern Manitoba. The southwestern and south central portions of the province are found to be predominately of British origin.

The distribution of population of British origin expressed as a percentage of total population of Manitoba, is illustrated in Chart no. 22 . From the chart, it can be seen that the largest percentage concentration of British origin is found in the south half of the western section of the province. Expressed as a percentage, over 50 per cent of the population in the municipalities in that area is of British extraction. A number of municipalities found in the other sections of the province have a population of British origin ranging from 70 per cent down. The following municipalities have 85 per cent or more of population of British origin: Louise, Roblin, Arthur, Edward, Whitewater, Cypress North, Elton, Norfolk North, Oakland, Victoria, Glenwood, Wallace, Woodworth, Blanchard, Hamiota, Miniota, and Saskatchewan.



# DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF SCANDINAVIAN ORIGIN

MANITOBA, 1936

1 DOT = 100 PERSONS

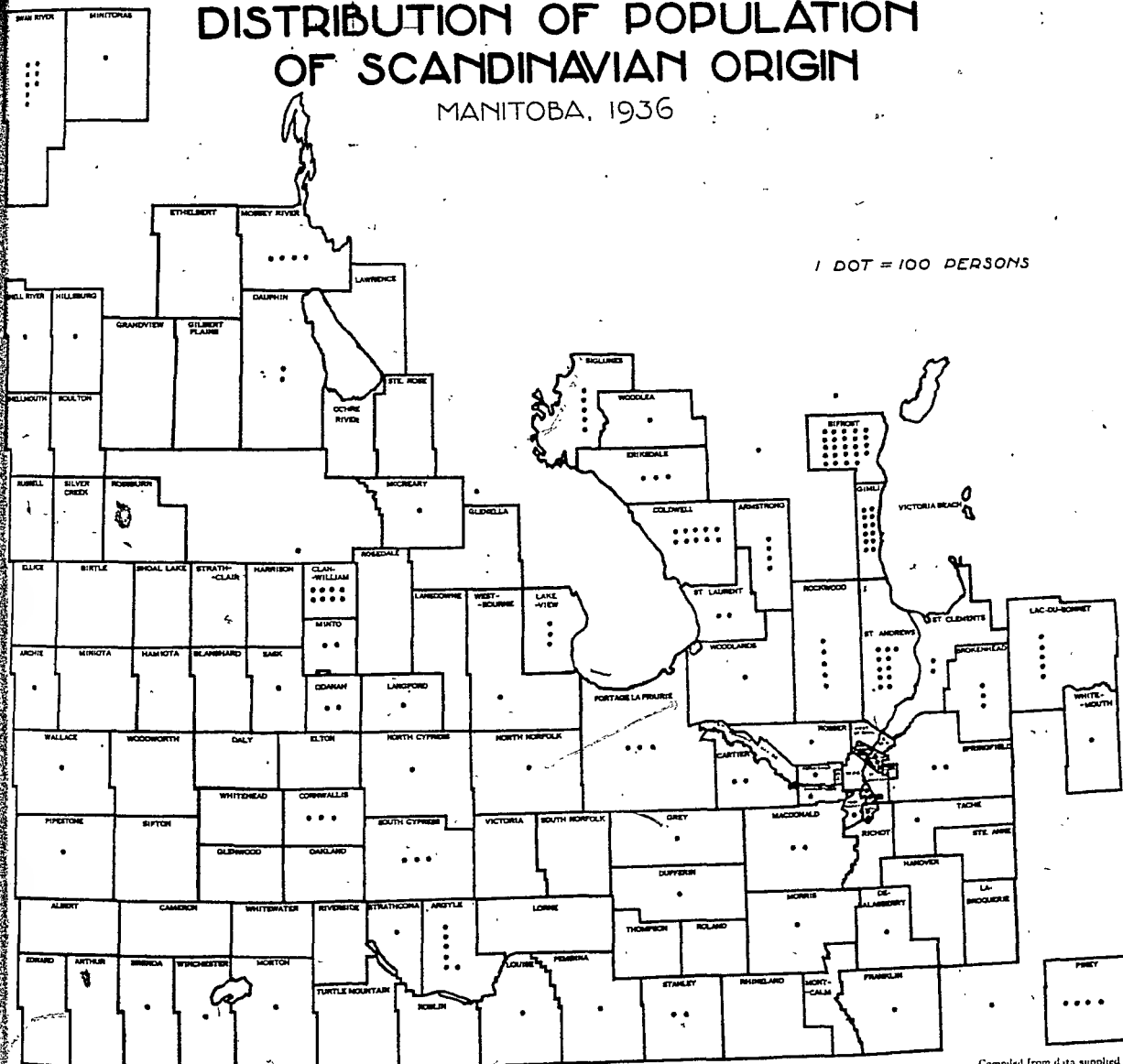


CHART NO. 23

Compiled from data supplied by the Census Branch  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



## Scandinavian Origin

The distribution of population of Scandinavian origin in the province of Manitoba is indicated in Chart No. 23 . The main feature of this chart is to show the manner in which Scandinavian people have scattered throughout the province, although in the days of settlement they tended to concentrate in the interlake area. While the present distribution reflects to a limited extent the early settlement of this group, they have since taken up residence in various parts of the province.

Reference to Appendix F shows that relatively high percentages of population of Scandinavian origin are resident in the municipalities of Bifrost, Coldwell, Gimli, Siglunes, Armstrong, Clanwilliam, Lakeview, Piney and Argyle.



# DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF FRENCH ORIGIN

MANITOBA, 1936

1 DOT = 100 PERSONS

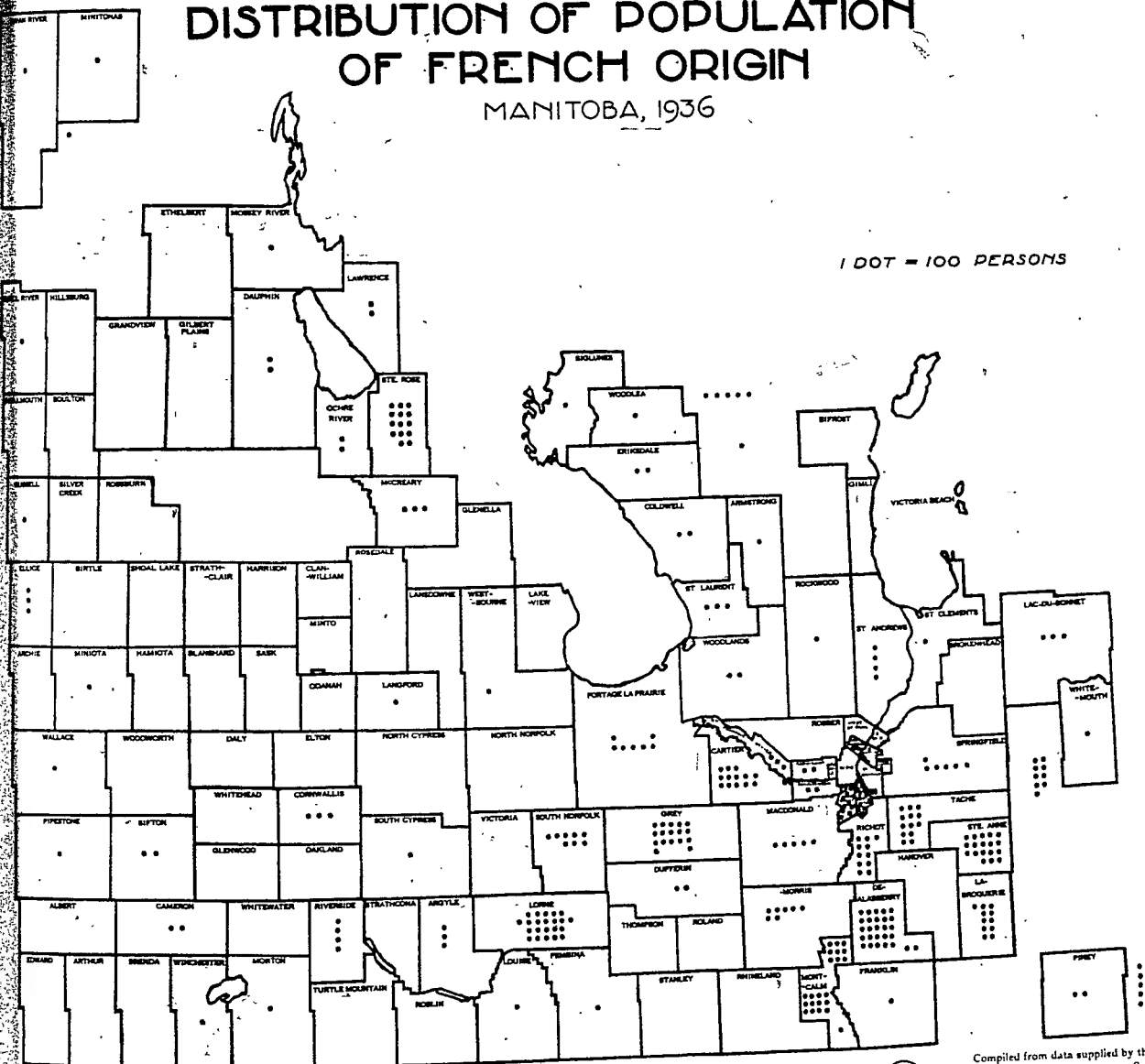


CHART NO. 24

Compiled from data supplied by the Census Branch  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS





## French Origin

The distribution of population of French origin in the province of Manitoba is shown in Chart No. 24. This chart indicates areas where those of French origin are relatively concentrated, as in the municipalities of Cartier, Gray, Lorne, South Norfolk, and in St. Rose on the eastern shore of Lake Manitoba. In the balance of the province, the population of French origin is relatively scattered and constitutes a very small percentage of the total population of the municipalities.

Municipalities having over 50 per cent of population of French racial origin are: La Broquerie, De Salaberry, Montcalm, St. Anne, and St. Rose.



# DISTRIBUTION OF MANITOBA POPULATION

## ORIGINATING IN WESTERN EUROPE

1936.

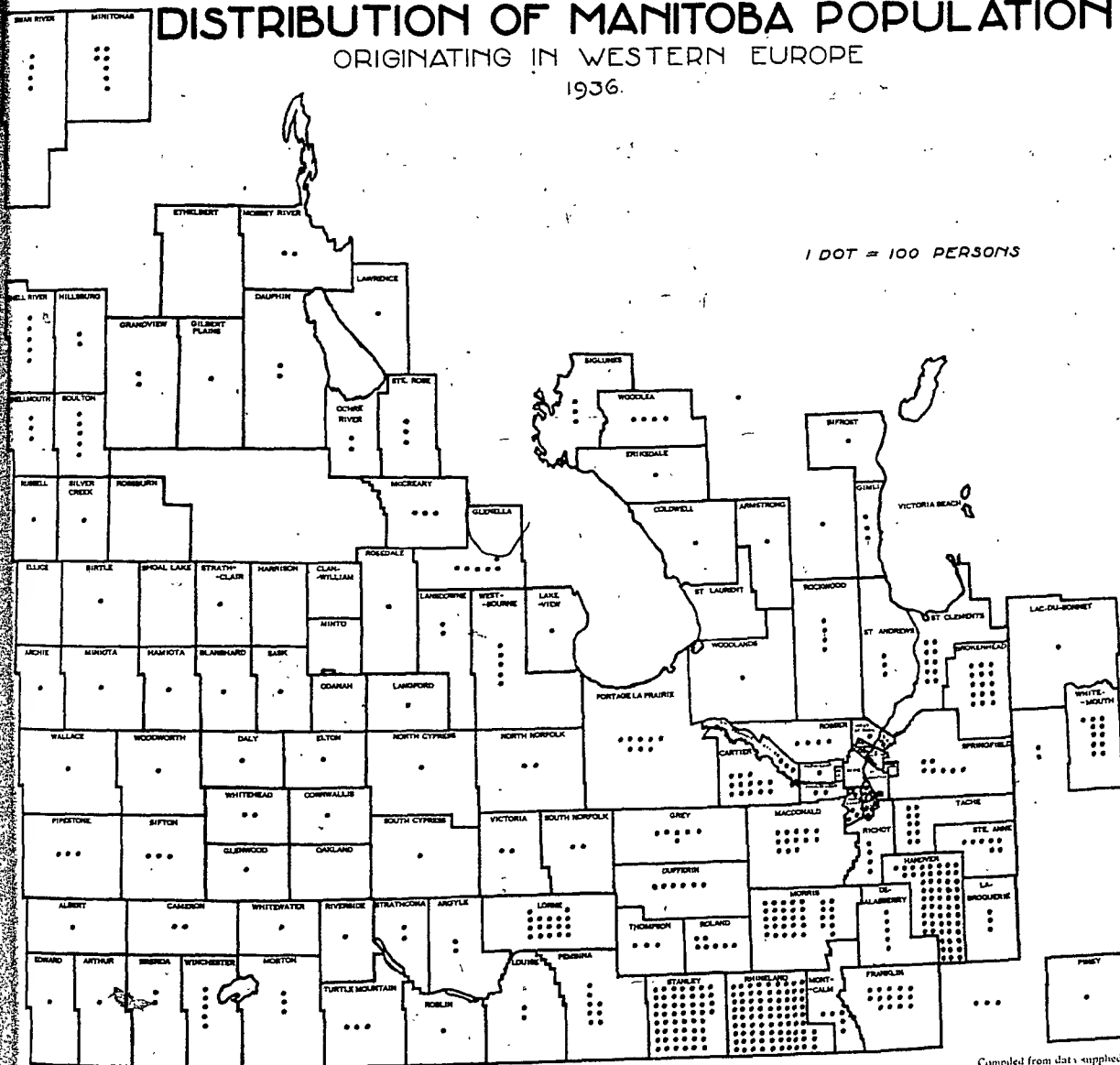


CHART NO. 25

Compiled from data supplied by the Census Branch  
Dominion Bureau of Statistics



## Western European

In discussing racial origin of those people who came from western Europe, it is not proposed to deal with them by racial groups, but rather to deal with that section of the Manitoba population in the broad manner utilized in the discussion on racial origin in the preceding sections of this study. It is apparent from Chart No. 25 that those of Western European origin are fairly well concentrated in the Red River Valley, particularly in the municipalities of Stanley, Rhineland, Morris, Hanover, Franklin and in the east central portion of the province in Cartier, McDonald, Brokenhead, Whitemouth and St. Clements. Further concentrations are found in the south central areas, particularly Lorne and Cornwallis municipalities. Fairly large groups are found, also, in the northern section of the province in Glenella and Woodlea and in Shellmouth, Shell River, Swan River. Apart from these areas of fairly definite concentration, there is a scattering of central Europeans throughout Manitoba.

Municipalities with 65 per cent of their population of Western European origin are Hanover, Rhineland, Thompson and Morris.



# DISTRIBUTION OF MANITOBA POPULATION

ORIGINATING IN EASTERN EUROPE

1936

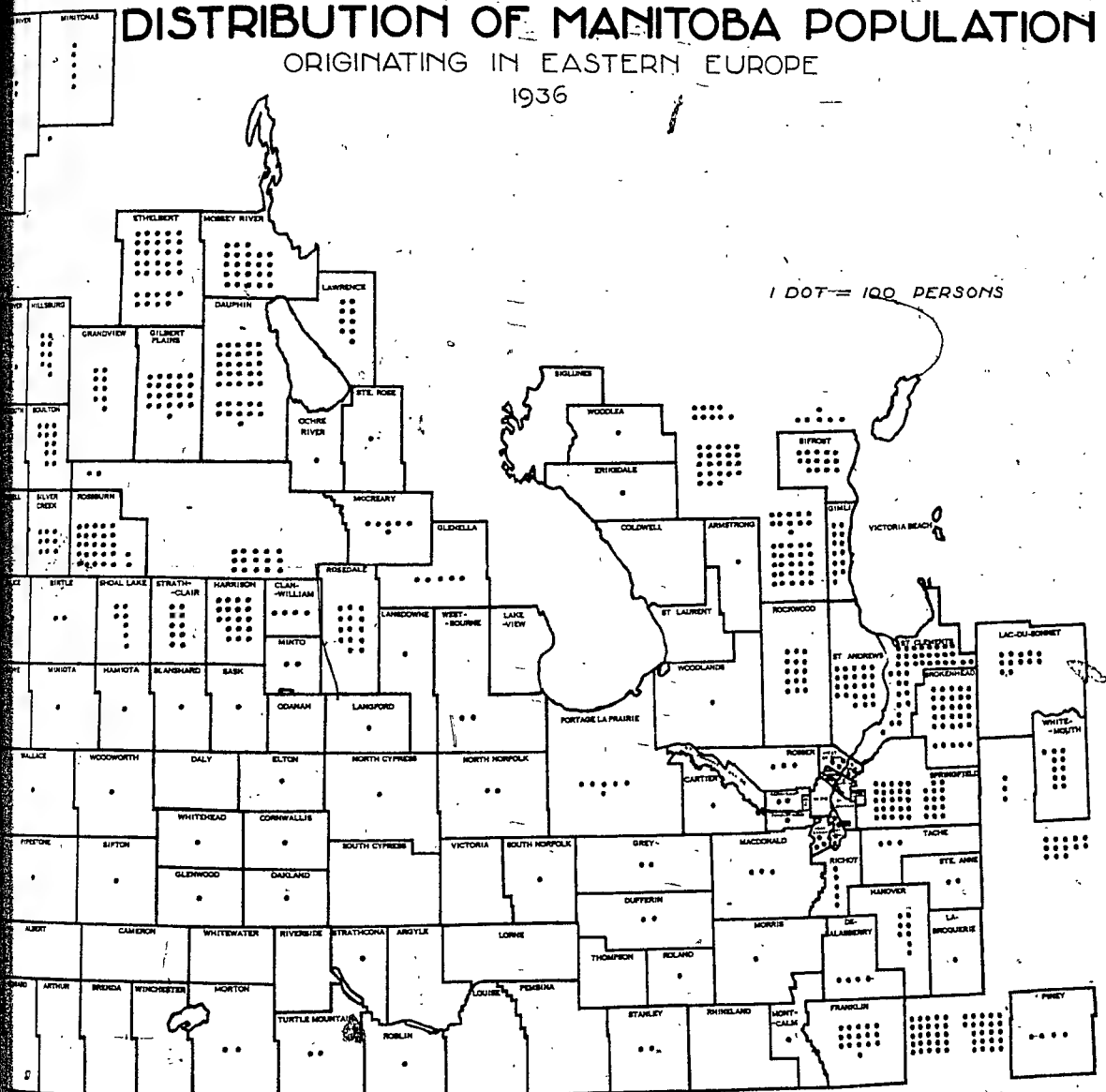


CHART NO. 26

Compiled from data supplied by the Census Branch  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS





## Eastern European

The distribution of racial origins characteristic of Eastern Europe is indicated in Chart No. 26. It will be noted that settlements are concentrated in the extreme south eastern section of the province, in the area north and east of Winnipeg and in certain sections of the inter-lake area. Further concentrations are noted in the north west section, particularly in the municipalities of Dauphin, Gilbert Plains, Mossey River, Ethelbert, Grandview, Rossburn, and to a lesser extent in the municipalities lying immediately northward. A further concentration is noted in the municipality of Cornwallis.

Those municipalities, having 65 per cent or more of their population of Eastern European origin, are as follows: Birch River, Stuartburn, Harrison, Chatfield, Kreuzburg, Ethelbert, Boulton and Rossburn. A considerable number of those of Eastern European origin are resident in unorganized territories in Manitoba.



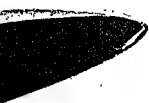
# DISTRIBUTION OF MANITOBA POPULATION

ORIGINATING IN WESTERN AND EASTERN EUROPE

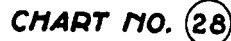
1936



Compiled from data supplied by the Census Branch  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



IN PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION  
MANITOBA 1936



Compiled from data supplied by the Census Branch  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



## Western and Eastern European Origin

The distribution of racial groups, from western and eastern Europe combined, is shown in Chart 27. It will be noted that those of Western and Eastern European origin are mainly concentrated in southeastern Manitoba, east central and north-eastern Manitoba, and in northwestern sections of the province. There are two relatively large groups in the predominantly British area of southwestern and south central Manitoba, namely in Cornwallis municipality and Lorne municipality. Municipalities, having 65 per cent or over of their population of Western and Eastern European origins are as follows:

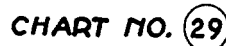
Birch River, Hanover, Stuartburn, Morris, Rhineland, Stanley, Brokenhead, St. Clements, Whitemouth, Glenella, Harrison, Chatfield, Kreuzburg, Ethelbert, Boulton, Hillsburg, and Rossburn.

4. The following information is provided for the year ended 31/12/2019:

The first of these is the fact that the  
 government has been unable to raise the  
 necessary funds to meet its obligations.  
 This is due to a number of factors,  
 including the fact that the government  
 has been unable to collect the taxes  
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INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1936  
AS COMPARED WITH 1921



Compiled from data supplied by the Census Branch  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



## THE RURAL POPULATION OF MANITOBA.

### Changes in Rural Population by Municipality

The subject of changes in rural population deserves careful consideration. Although the province, as a whole, has never lost in rural population, the same is not true for the various municipalities. The mobility and changes of Manitoba's rural population for the various municipalities is illustrated in charts 29, 30, 31, 32 inclusive, and Appendix I. These charts show the increase or decrease of the rural population for each municipality for 1936 as compared to 1921, 1926 and 1931 respectively. In the last 15 years, there has been a movement away from the southwest portion and central area of Manitoba to the eastern and northwestern portions of the province. This general trend is best seen in a description of the following areas: (1) (1) Area "A" had a gain in rural population; (2) in area "B", the municipalities of Thompson, Roland and Rosser were the only ones to show a loss; (3) the south half of area "C" with the exception of the municipality of Louise indicated an increase; (4) the major portion of area "D", especially the western section, showed a decrease in rural population; (5) all of area "E" gained in numbers; (6) with the exception of Armstrong and Woodlee, area "F" in the mid-lake area had an increase in numbers; (7) the loss of rural population in the municipality of Bifrost was due to a change in total acreage; (8) area "G", bordering on Lake Manitoba had a net loss in population; McCreary and Westbourne, however, showed in-

(1) The tentative division of Manitoba into eleven areas from "A" to "K" was based upon a rough analysis of the type of soil and crop grown in these areas. It was felt that with the use of these divisions, a simpler description could be given of the facts.



2

12/12

y

creases; (9) area "H" had a gain in population, while all of the municipalities lying south of Archie had a loss; (10) with the exception of Shellmouth, all of area "I" had a larger rural population in 1936 as compared to 1921; (11) in area "J" Gilbert Plains, Dauphin and Ochre River had losses in rural population. The other municipalities in the area, however, had increases; (12) area "K" had a net gain in rural population.

1

INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1936  
AS COMPARED WITH 1926



Compiled from data supplied by the Census Branch  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

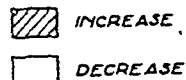




Chart 29 summarizes the changes in the rural population of Manitoba in the 15 year period between 1921 and 1936. However, when the comparison of the rural population of 1926 and 1936 is made, the general trend is seen to be the same during this interval as for the longer period, but there are some differences as to gains and losses. The municipality of Sifton showed a gain in the ten year interval and a loss during the fifteen years. The same is true for Thompson, Ste. Rose, Dauphin, Shellmouth, Hamiota and Minto. On the other hand, the municipalities of Eriksdale, Rosedale, Shell River, Silver Creek, Rossburn, Shoal Lake, Miniota, Blanchard, Saskatchewan show a loss in rural population between 1926 and 1936 as compared to the 1921 to 1936 period.

9

INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1936  
AS COMPARED WITH 1931



Compiled from data supplied by the Census Branch  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



The changes that have occurred between 1931 and 1936, while following the same general trend, emphasize certain facts. During these five years, as compared to the 10 years between 1926 and 1936, the movement away from the west half of southern Manitoba has increased. The municipalities of Turtle Mountain, Roblin, Riverside, Argyle, South Cypress, Sifton and Cornwallis have lost population.

The municipalities due north and northeast and those lying in the eastern section of Manitoba have had gains in the rural population. In the west half of the province, Archie and Hamiota have lost, while Saskatchewan lying east of these municipalities gained. Russell and Shellmouth had a decrease in population, while Shell River lying due north gained. The results were the same for Gilbert Plains. In general there has been a natural increase in the rural population in eastern and northwestern portions of the province as compared to a net loss in the southwest section of the province.

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out  
of the car was the smell of fresh air. It was  
a relief after being stuck in traffic for hours.  
I took a deep breath and felt a sense of  
freedom. The sun was shining brightly, and  
the birds were singing. It was a beautiful  
day, and I was finally out there.

I walked along the path, feeling the grass  
under my feet. The path was lined with  
trees, and the leaves were a vibrant green.  
I could hear the sound of water in the distance,  
and I knew I was close to the lake. The  
air was cool, and it felt like a blanket.  
I was so happy to be here, and I knew  
this was the place I needed to be.

I sat down on a bench and looked out  
at the lake. The water was calm, and the  
sky was a clear blue. I felt a sense of  
peace and tranquility. I was so grateful  
for this moment, and I knew I would  
remember it for the rest of my life. I  
was finally at home, and I was so happy.

INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1936  
AS COMPARED WITH 1931

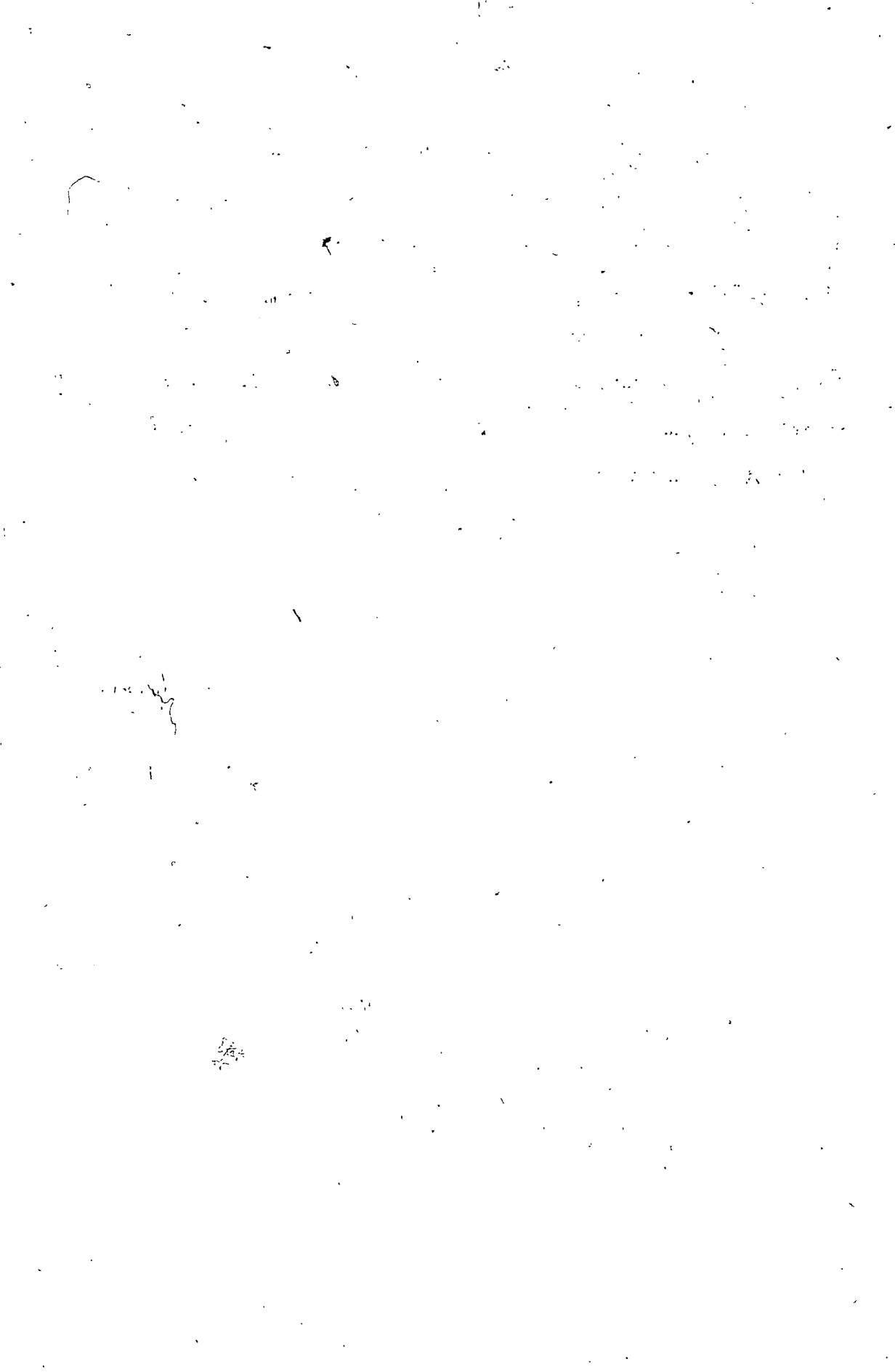


Compiled from data supplied by the Census Branch  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

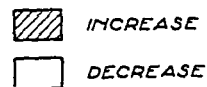




The absolute changes in rural population by municipalities between 1931 and 1936, are indicated in Chart 32. The municipalities having a minus sign enclosed within a circle, indicate a net loss of population. Hanover, Portage la Prairie, St. Andrews, Swan River, and Minitonas were the only municipalities showing gains of over 600 in the five-year period. The loss of rural population in any municipality did not exceed 600. A large decrease in the municipality of Bifrost is due to changes in the municipal area.



INCREASE AND DECREASE IN 1936  
AS COMPARED WITH 1931



Compiled from data supplied by the Census Branch  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



## FARM POPULATION

Although the farm population of Manitoba as a whole showed an increase in 1936 as compared to 1931, individual municipalities in certain localities had a net loss. The changes in farm population showing an increase or decrease in 1936 as compared to 1931 are found in Appendix J. and illustrated in Charts 33 and 34.

It is apparent from Chart 33 that the southwest corner and the central portion of the province had a loss in farm population. The whole of area "D" and the major portion of areas "H" and "C" and the southern municipalities of area "B" lost farm population. On the other hand, all of area "A", the bulk of areas "B", "E", "F", "G", and "J" showed a gain in population. Half of the municipalities in area "I" lost population while the other half gained. Area "K" lying in the southern half of the province had a net increase. It can be generally stated that in most cases the movement of farm population was from west to east and from south to north.



INCREASE AND DECREASE IN 1936  
AS COMPARED WITH 1931



Compiled from data supplied by the Census Branch  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS





Absolute changes in farm population between 1931 and 1936 for each municipality are indicated in Chart 34. The municipalities, having a minus sign enclosed in a circle, indicate a loss of population. The heaviest gains were recorded in the municipalities of Hanover, Portage la Prairie, Swan River, and Minitonas, each showing gains of 500 and over. The municipalities of Lawrence, Ste. Rose, and Arthur had losses of over 400 in their farm population.



It is interesting to note the distribution of the farm population by farms. This is done by comparing the average number of persons per farm for the various municipalities.

The population per farm per municipality for Manitoba is shown on Chart 35. The density ranges from 8.1 individuals per farm in Cartier, to 2.4 persons per farm in the municipality of Hillsburg. The concentration of farm population per farm is greater in the municipalities lying in the southeast portion and the northwest area of the province. In the southwest corner of the province, the concentration of farm population per farm is light. This is due to the fact that in that area, the average size per farm is larger than in other parts of the province and the density of population is affected accordingly.



# POPULATION PER FARM

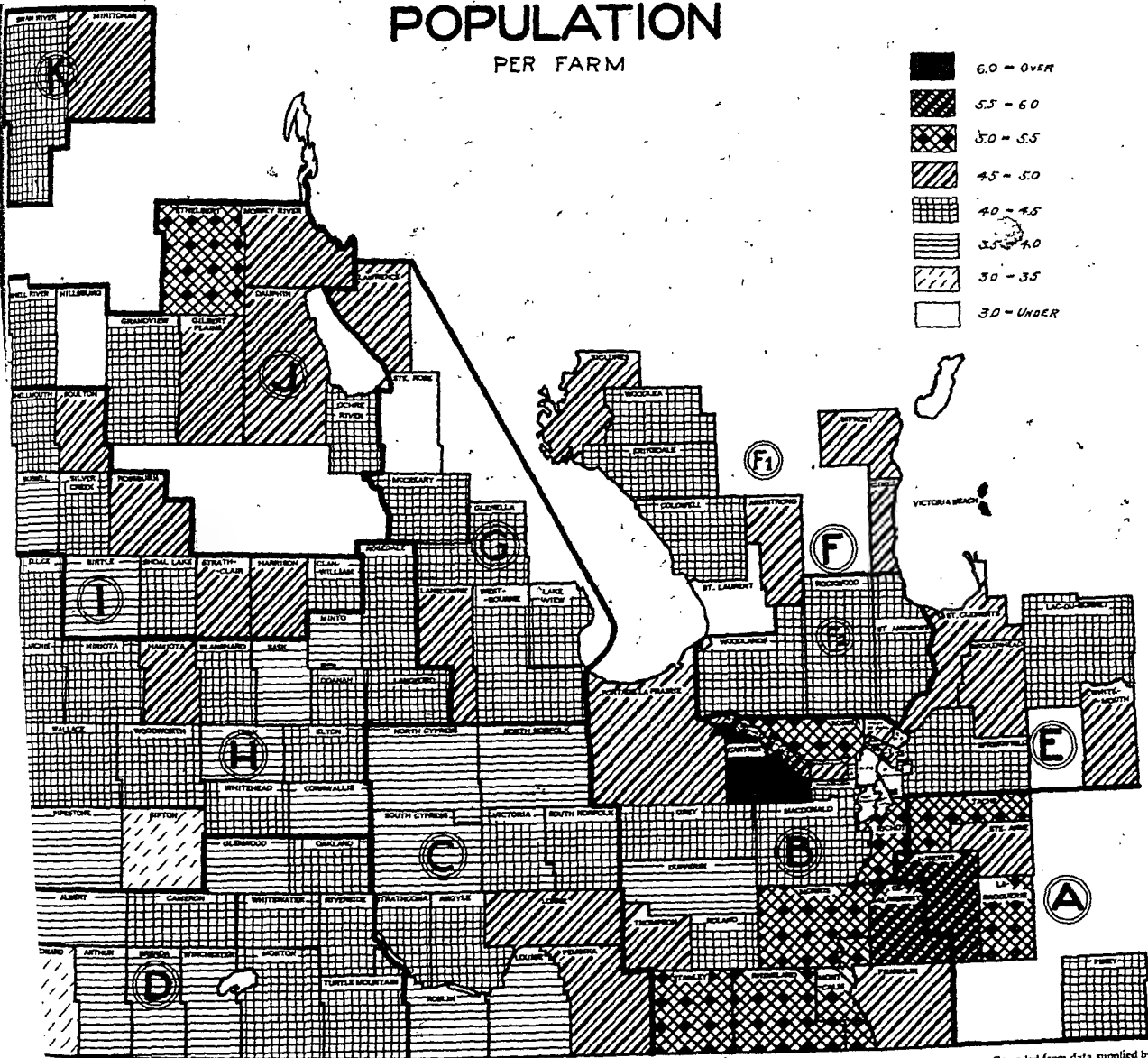


CHART NO. 35

Compiled from data supplied by the Census Branch  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



# APPENDIX A

## BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION CLASSIFIED RURAL AND URBAN, BY SEX FOR MANITOBA, 1936. 1

Birthplace and Sex	Population				
	Urban Localities of		Population		
	Total	Rural	All Classes	10,000 Population and over	1,000 Population to under 10,000
MANITOBA	711,216	400,289	310,927	248,550	41,253
M.	368,580	215,414	153,166	121,638	21,011
F.	342,636	184,875	157,761	126,862	20,242
British Born	594,598	337,012	257,586	203,414	35,287
M.	304,436	179,513	124,923	97,935	17,736
F.	290,162	157,499	132,663	105,479	17,551
Canada	502,863	300,162	202,701	156,526	29,873
M.	254,708	158,568	96,140	73,519	14,782
F.	248,155	141,594	106,561	83,007	15,091
Prince Edward Island	934	316	618	534	49
M.	568	216	352	296	33
F.	366	100	266	238	16
Nova Scotia	2,633	900	1,733	1,500	169
M.	1,423	549	874	754	90
F.	1,210	351	859	746	79
New Brunswick	1,570	519	1,051	904	117
M.	860	321	539	464	63
F.	710	198	512	440	54
Quebec	8,518	4,153	4,365	3,685	507
M.	4,629	2,438	2,191	1,827	284
F.	3,889	1,715	2,174	1,858	223
Under 1,000 Population					21,124
					10,467
					10,657
					18,885
					9,252
					9,633
					16,302
					7,839
					8,463
					35
					23
					12
					64
					30
					34
					30
					12
					18
					173
					80
					93

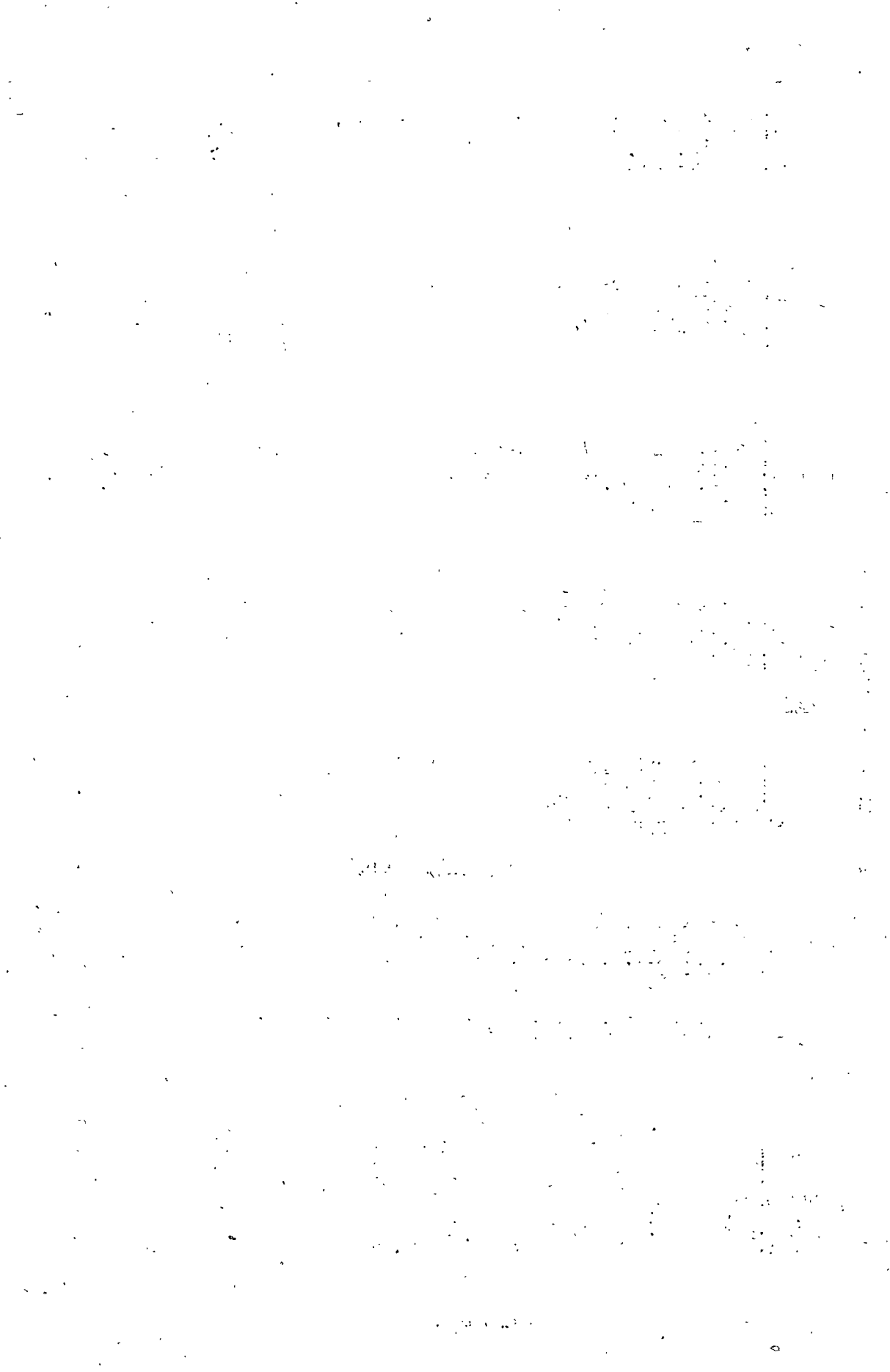
1. Data from Census Branch,  
Dominion Bureau of Statistics





Birthplace  
and Sex

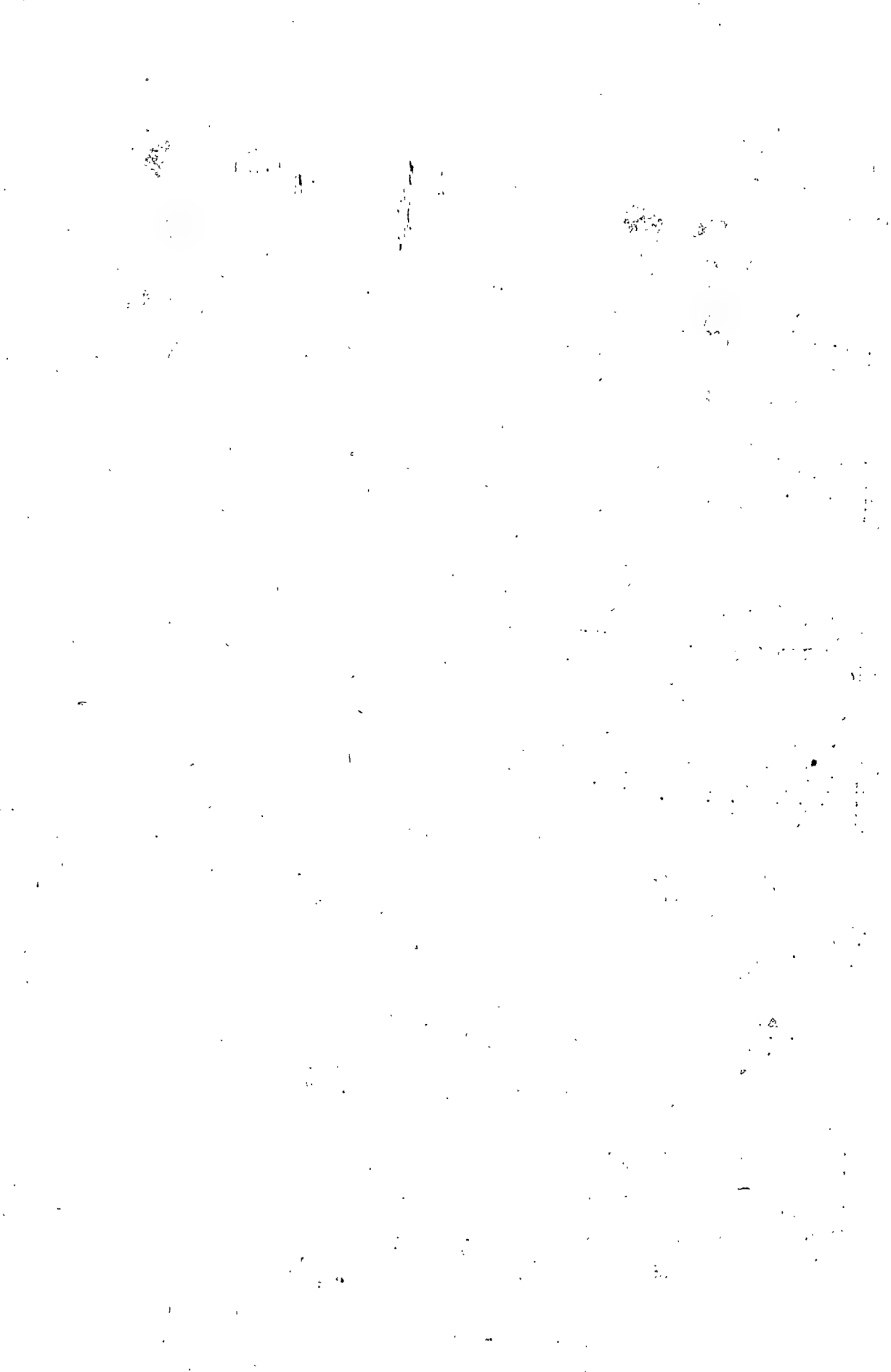
	Col.1	Col.2	Col.3	Col.4	Col.5	Col.6
Ontario	49,938	23,137	26,801	20,013	3,975	2,813
M.	26,385	13,188	13,197	9,716	2,075	1,406
F.	23,553	9,949	13,604	10,297	1,900	1,407
Manitoba	417,723	260,606	157,117	121,329	23,310	12,478
M.	210,788	136,587	74,201	56,846	11,390	5,965
F.	206,935	124,019	82,916	64,483	11,920	6,513
Saskatchewan	17,070	8,765	8,305	6,270	1,444	591
M.	7,926	4,375	3,551	2,584	696	271
F.	9,144	4,390	4,754	3,686	748	320
Alberta	2,747	1,006	1,741	1,466	201	74
M.	1,314	509	805	670	102	33
F.	1,433	497	936	796	99	41
British Columbia	1,319	502	817	698	91	28
M.	614	249	365	309	43	13
F.	705	253	452	389	48	15
Yukon and Northwest Territories	44	19	25	22	3	-
M.	27	15	12	10	2	-
F.	17	4	13	12	1	-
Not Stated	367	239	128	105	7	16
M.	174	121	53	43	4	6
F.	193	118	75	62	3	10
British Isles	90,633	36,463	54,170	46,292	5,332	2,546
M.	49,094	20,735	28,359	24,064	2,907	1,388
F.	41,539	15,728	25,811	22,228	2,425	1,158
England	53,349	22,432	30,917	25,796	3,433	1,688
M.	29,122	12,842	16,280	13,470	1,898	912
F.	24,227	9,590	14,637	12,326	1,535	776
Ireland	9,214	3,223	5,991	5,389	395	207
M.	5,031	1,835	3,196	2,852	226	118
F.	4,183	1,388	2,795	2,537	169	89
Scotland	25,959	9,877	16,082	14,105	1,388	589
M.	13,709	5,481	8,228	7,189	716	323
F.	12,250	4,396	7,854	6,916	672	266



Birthplace and Sex	Col.1	Col.2	Col.3	Col.4	Col.5	Col.6
Wales	1,713	770	943	796	101	46
M.	992	476	516	434	56	26
F.	721	294	427	362	45	20
Lesser Isles	398	161	237	206	15	16
M.	240	101	139	119	11	9
F.	158	60	98	87	4	7
British Possessions	1,102	387	715	596	82	37
M.	634	210	424	352	47	25
F.	468	177	291	244	35	12
Australia	144	53	91	74	13	4
M.	84	29	55	47	6	2
F.	60	24	36	27	7	2
India	232	79	153	123	18	12
M.	138	42	96	77	11	8
F.	94	37	57	46	7	4
Newfoundland	250	94	156	121	18	17
M.	133	47	86	66	9	11
F.	117	47	70	55	9	6
South Africa	118	49	69	61	7	1
M.	59	23	36	30	5	1
F.	59	26	33	31	2	1
West Indies	114	27	87	77	10	-
M.	78	18	60	54	6	-
F.	36	9	27	23	4	-
At Sea	81	35	46	40	5	1
M.	38	20	18	15	2	1
F.	43	15	28	25	3	-
Other	163	50	113	100	11	2
M.	104	31	73	63	8	2
F.	59	19	40	37	3	-
Foreign Born	116,618	63,277	53,341	45,136	5,966	2,239
M.	64,144	35,901	28,243	23,753	3,275	1,215
F.	52,474	27,376	25,098	21,383	2,691	1,024



Birthplace and Sex	Col.1	Col.2	Col.3	Col.4	Col.5	Col.6
Europe	98,744	54,139	44,605	38,036	4,896	1,673
M.	54,792	30,983	23,809	20,205	2,704	900
F.	43,952	23,156	20,796	17,831	2,192	773
Austria	5,541	2,946	2,595	1,743	637	215
M.	3,139	1,722	1,417	965	339	113
F.	2,402	1,224	1,178	778	298	102
Belgium	2,894	1,884	1,010	332	54	24
M.	1,642	1,099	543	501	30	12
F.	1,252	785	467	431	24	12
Czechoslovakia	1,126	638	488	461	20	7
M.	732	403	329	311	13	5
F.	394	235	159	150	7	2
Denmark	1,318	821	477	426	54	17
M.	915	582	333	285	38	10
F.	403	239	164	141	16	7
Finland	429	291	138	122	11	5
M.	257	185	72	64	6	2
F.	172	106	66	58	5	3
France	2,006	1,415	591	511	41	39
M.	1,112	829	283	242	21	20
F.	894	586	308	269	20	19
Germany	2,999	1,702	1,297	1,082	150	65
M.	1,695	985	710	591	85	34
F.	1,304	717	587	491	65	31
Greece	138	13	125	114	9	2
M.	109	12	97	89	6	2
F.	29	1	28	25	3	-
Holland	1,216	835	381	347	19	15
M.	772	539	233	213	11	9
F.	444	296	148	134	8	6
Hungary	1,311	686	625	596	23	6
M.	777	413	364	348	13	3
F.	534	273	261	248	10	3



Birthplace and Sex	Col.1	Col.2	Col.3	Col.4	Col.5	Col.6
Iceland						
M.	3,511	1,857	1,654	1,088	303	263
F.	1,720	1,003	717	445	141	131
Italy						
M.	1,791	854	737	643	162	132
F.	914	139	775	669	100	6
Foreign Born						
Europe						
Lithuania						
M.	456	132	324	314	9	1
F.	289	90	199	193	5	1
Norway						
M.	167	42	125	121	4	-
F.	1,693	1,026	667	563	82	22
Poland						
M.	1,038	668	370	309	48	13
F.	655	358	297	254	34	9
Romania						
M.	44,547	25,424	19,125	16,358	2,219	548
F.	24,534	14,159	10,375	8,854	1,210	311
Russia						
M.	20,015	11,265	8,750	7,504	1,009	237
F.	3,535	1,727	1,808	1,676	25	37
Sweden						
M.	2,119	1,083	1,036	944	69	23
F.	1,416	644	772	732	26	14
Switzerland						
M.	20,095	5,766	10,329	9,127	871	331
F.	10,311	5,316	4,995	4,349	483	163
Yugoslavia						
M.	2,784	4,450	5,334	4,778	388	168
F.	3,436	2,090	1,346	1,148	141	57
Yugoslavia						
M.	2,078	1,295	783	660	86	37
F.	1,358	75	563	488	55	20
Yugoslavia						
M.	481	250	231	189	30	12
F.	308	169	139	115	16	8
Yugoslavia						
M.	173	81	92	74	14	4
F.	658	250	408	389	19	-
Yugoslavia						
M.	422	191	231	217	14	-
F.	236	59	177	172	5	-





APPENDIX A. (cont'd) 6.

Birthplace and Sex	Col.1	Col.2	Col.3	Col.4	Col.5	Col.6
Other	438 M. 236 F.	247 136 111	191 100 91	181 92 89	9 8 1	1 - 1
Asia	1,269 M. 1,168 F.	252 217 35	1,017 351 66	828 770 58	102 98 4	87 83 4
China	1,058 M. 1,031 F.	188 174 14	870 857 13	690 682 8	97 94 3	83 81 2
Japan	29 M. 23 F.	3 3 -	26 20 6	25 19 6	1 1 -	- - -
Syria	126 M. 82 F.	46 32 14	80 50 30	77 49 28	- - -	3 1 2
Other	56 M. 32 F.	15 8 7	41 24 17	36 20 16	4 3 1	1 1 -
United States	16,275 M. 8,001 F.	8,623 4,595 4,104	7,576 3,406 4,170	6,171 2,728 3,443	343 457 486	462 221 241
South America	91 M. 56 F.	42 27 15	49 29 20	41 25 16	7 4 3	1 - 1
Other countries and Not Stated	239 M. 127 F.	145 79 66	94 48 46	60 25 35	18 12 6	16 11 5



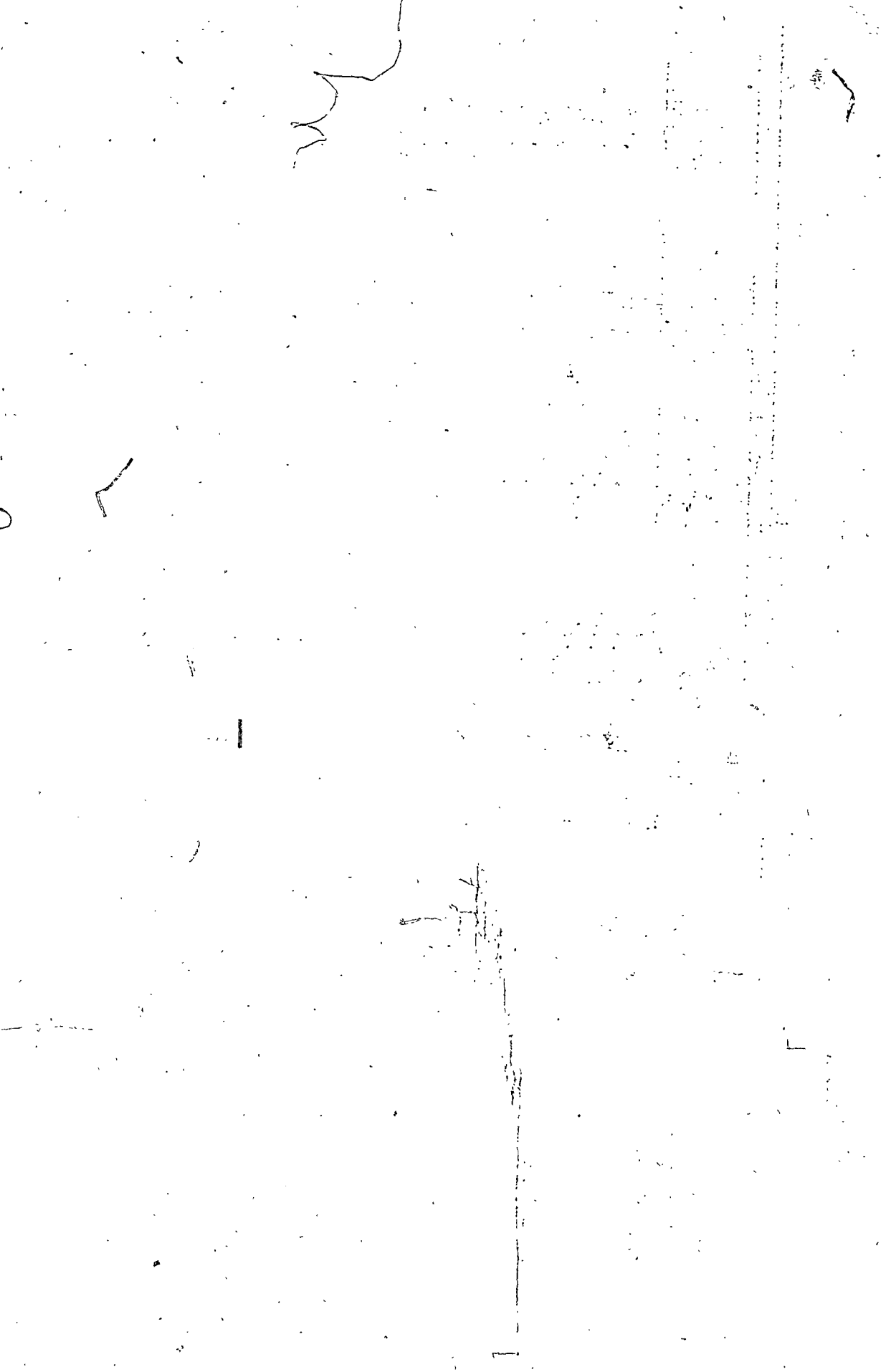
# APPENDIX B.

## RACIAL ORIGIN OF THE POPULATION CLASSIFIED RURAL AND URBAN, BY SEX MANITOBA - 1936<sup>1</sup>

Racial Origin and Sex	Population				
	Urban Localities of				
	Total	Rural	All Classes	10,000 Population and over	1,000 Population to under 10,000
<u>Manitoba</u>	711,216	400,289	310,927	248,550	41,253
M.	368,580	215,414	153,166	121,688	21,011
F.	342,636	184,875	157,761	126,862	20,242
<u>British Races</u>	362,389	175,817	186,572	147,072	25,293
M.	187,195	95,408	91,787	71,901	12,817
F.	175,194	80,409	94,785	75,171	12,476
<u>English</u>	172,715	82,330	90,385	71,814	12,096
M.	88,972	44,393	44,579	35,274	6,093
F.	83,743	37,937	45,806	36,540	6,003
<u>Irish</u>	75,530	38,825	36,705	27,935	5,279
M.	39,302	21,315	17,987	13,497	2,722
F.	36,228	17,510	18,718	14,438	2,557
<u>Scottish</u>	108,912	52,270	56,642	45,019	7,583
M.	56,025	28,333	27,692	21,906	3,805
F.	52,887	23,937	28,950	23,113	3,778
<u>Welsh</u>	4,982	2,291	2,691	2,188	316
M.	2,761	1,314	1,447	1,163	181
F.	2,221	977	1,244	1,025	135
<u>Other</u>	250	101	149	116	19
M.	135	53	82	61	16
F.	115	48	67	55	3
<u>European Races</u>	325,030	203,297	121,733	99,540	15,594
M.	168,531	108,963	59,568	48,404	7,962
F.	156,499	94,334	62,165	51,136	7,632
<u>Under 1,000 Population</u>					
Manitoba					21,124
British Races					10,467
English					10,657
Irish					14,207
Scottish					7,069
Welsh					7,138
Other					6,475
European Races					3,212
Under 1,000 Population					3,263
Manitoba					3,491
British Races					1,768
English					1,723
Irish					4,040
Scottish					1,981
Welsh					2,059
Other					187
European Races					103
Under 1,000 Population					84
Manitoba					14
British Races					5
English					9
Irish					6,599
Scottish					3,202
Welsh					3,397
Other					
European Races					

1

Data from Census Branch,  
Dominion Bureau of Statistics



Racial Origin and Sex		Col.1	Col.2	Col.3	Col.4	Col.5	Col.6
French	M.	47,683	32,866	14,817	11,955	2,082	780
	F.	24,128	17,249	6,879	5,464	1,040	375
Austrian n.o.s.	M.	23,555	15,617	7,938	6,491	1,042	405
	F.	3,414	2,183	1,231	741	396	94
Belgian	M.	1,841	1,229	612	334	223	55
	F.	1,573	954	619	407	173	39
Czech and Slovak	M.	6,541	4,577	1,964	1,788	124	52
	F.	3,473	2,481	992	914	54	24
Danish	M.	3,068	2,096	972	874	70	28
	F.	2,446	1,501	945	891	43	11
Dutch	M.	1,388	853	535	512	15	8
	F.	1,058	648	410	379	28	3
Finnish	M.	2,988	1,880	1,108	903	144	61
	F.	1,732	1,125	607	498	80	29
German	M.	1,256	755	501	405	64	32
	F.	25,521	21,284	4,237	1,996	1,600	641
Greek	M.	13,110	11,070	2,040	978	766	296
	F.	12,411	10,214	2,197	1,018	834	345
Hebrew	M.	796	580	216	196	15	5
	F.	451	357	94	84	9	1
Hungarian	M.	345	223	122	112	6	4
	F.	52,450	33,867	18,583	15,214	1,853	1,516
Icelandic	M.	26,693	17,822	8,871	7,220	932	719
	F.	25,757	16,045	9,712	7,974	921	757
	M.	321	48	273	246	24	3
	F.	210	32	178	163	12	3
	M.	111	16	95	83	12	-
	F.	18,596	888	17,708	17,074	434	200
	M.	9,111	476	8,635	8,279	246	110
	F.	9,485	412	8,073	8,725	188	30
	M.	1,872	981	891	859	23	9
	F.	1,032	560	472	454	14	4
	M.	840	421	419	405	9	5
	F.	13,898	8,195	5,703	3,802	977	224



Racial Origin and Sex	Col.1	Col.2	Col.3	Col.4	Col.5	Col.6
Icelandic	M. 6,985	4,411	2,574	1,634	468	472
	F. 6,913	3,784	3,129	2,168	509	452
Italian	M. 2,432	352	2,030	1,761	298	21
	F. 1,336	207	1,129	966	150	13
	M. 1,096	145	951	795	148	8
Lithuanian	F. 327	158	169	167	1	1
	M. 207	107	100	98	1	1
	F. 120	51	69	69	-	-
Norwegian	M. 5,277	3,477	1,800	1,413	278	109
	F. 2,862	1,978	884	671	159	54
	M. 2,415	1,429	916	742	119	55
Polish	F. 35,136	20,772	14,164	11,455	2,123	586
	M. 18,228	11,427	6,801	5,442	1,094	265
	F. 16,903	9,545	7,363	6,013	1,029	321
Roumanian	M. 1,776	1,235	541	432	75	34
	F. 952	662	290	235	40	15
	M. 824	573	251	177	35	19
Russian	F. 6,101	3,383	2,718	2,218	429	71
	M. 3,337	1,901	1,436	1,143	261	32
	F. 2,764	1,482	1,262	1,075	168	39
Swedish	M. 9,341	5,811	3,530	2,897	419	214
	F. 5,040	3,251	1,789	1,450	225	114
	M. 4,301	2,560	1,741	1,447	174	100
Ukrainian	F. 86,982	58,354	28,628	23,165	4,209	1,254
	M. 45,740	31,315	14,425	11,676	2,140	609
	F. 41,242	27,039	14,203	11,489	2,069	645
Yugo-Slavic	M. 339	204	135	107	26	-
	F. 259	166	93	72	21	-
	M. 80	38	42	35	7	-
Other	F. 793	501	292	260	19	13
	M. 416	284	132	117	12	3
	F. 377	217	160	143	7	10





Racial Origin and Sex		Col.1	Col.2	Col.3	Col.4	Col.5	Col.6
<u>Asiatic Races</u>							
Chinese	M.	1,696	364	1,332	1,090	143	99
	F.	1,395	272	1,123	907	121	95
Japanese	M.	301	92	209	183	22	4
	F.	1,199	216	983	760	140	83
Syrian	M.	1,109	185	924	722	120	82
	F.	90	31	59	38	20	1
Other	M.	58	-	58	57	1	-
	F.	34	-	34	33	1	-
Indian	M.	24	-	24	24	-	-
	F.	404	142	262	244	2	16
Negro	M.	232	83	149	136	-	13
	F.	172	59	113	108	2	3
Unspecified	M.	35	6	29	29	-	-
	F.	20	4	16	16	-	-
Other	M.	15	2	13	13	-	-
	F.	13,431	13,231	200	41	38	121
Unspecified	M.	6,917	6,825	92	16	17	59
	F.	6,514	6,406	108	25	21	62
Other	M.	481	53	428	411	13	4
	F.	308	32	276	260	12	4
Unspecified	M.	173	21	152	151	1	-
	F.	8,099	7,511	588	327	167	94
Unspecified	M.	4,187	3,905	282	167	77	38
	F.	3,912	3,606	306	160	90	56
Unspecified	M.	90	16	74	69	5	-
	F.	47	9	38	33	5	-
Unspecified	M.	43	7	36	36	-	-
	F.						



# APPENDIX C.

## IMMIGRANT POPULATION CLASSIFIED RURAL AND URBAN, BY SEX, AND YEAR OF ARRIVAL, FOR MANITOBA - 1936

Year of Immigration	Immigrant Population				
	Urban Localities of				Under 1,000 Population
	Total	Rural	All Classes	10,000 Population and over	Population to under 10,000
<u>Manitoba</u>					
Before 1901					
M.	208,890	100,438	108,452	92,197	11,404
F.	114,155	57,015	57,140	48,255	6,241
	94,735	43,423	51,312	43,942	5,163
	26,580	15,776	10,804	8,041	1,561
M.	15,115	9,207	5,908	4,382	854
F.	11,465	6,569	4,896	3,659	707
	68,266	32,062	36,204	30,761	3,832
M.	39,813	19,075	20,738	17,507	2,320
F.	28,453	12,987	15,466	13,254	1,512
	59,046	24,592	34,454	29,916	3,327
M.	29,685	12,996	16,689	14,411	1,649
F.	29,361	11,596	17,765	15,505	1,678
	51,169	26,090	25,079	21,909	2,443
M.	27,781	14,879	12,902	11,240	1,286
F.	23,388	11,211	12,177	10,669	1,157
	733	388	345	309	27
M.	301	176	125	107	14
F.	432	212	220	202	13
	493	263	230	207	15
M.	205	118	87	81	4
F.	288	145	143	126	11
1901-1910					
1911-1920					
1921-1930					
1931					
1932					

1. Data from Census Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

2. Including 537 repatriated Canadians.



APPENDIX C. (cont'd) 2.

<u>Year of Immigration</u>	<u>Col.1</u>	<u>Col.2.</u>	<u>Col.3</u>	<u>Col.4</u>	<u>Col.5</u>	<u>Col.6</u>
1933	312 M. 129 F. 183 321 145 176 555 244 311 225 105 120 1,190 632 558	164 66 98 154 71 83 330 144 186 152 76 76 467 207 260	148 63 85 167 74 93 225 100 125 73 29 44 723 425 298	124 50 74 135 62 73 170 70 100 60 21 39 565 324 241	15 7 8 27 10 17 13 6 7 11 7 4 133 84 49	9 6 3 5 2 3 42 24 18 2 1 1 25 17 8
1934						
1935						
1936 (5 months)						
Not stated						



APPENDIX D

NUMERICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE RURAL POPULATION OF MANITOBA  
BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND BY SEX  
1921 - 1936

- TOTAL -

	<u>1921</u>	<u>1926</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1936</u>
All Ages	348502	360198	384170	400289
Under 5	49299	44008	43236	41466
5 - 9	49324	45786	47200	43859
10 - 14	40724	43918	45834	46403
15 - 19	33061	36655	43081	43994
20 - 24	27164	27341	33160	38189
25 - 29	26606	23086	26902	29957
30 - 34	24907	22455	23609	24574
35 - 39	23733	23392	23835	23401
40 - 44	18699	20235	22680	22019
45 - 49	15204	16476	20184	21738
50 - 54	12260	13275	15897	18922
55 - 59	9046	9911	11956	14387
60 - 64	7229	7945	9389	10889
65 - 69	4977	5671	7367	8626
70 - 74	3002	3631	5077	5878
75 - 79	1755	1966	2816	3496
80 - 84	844	917	1211	1610
85 - 89	329	357	501	594
90 - 94	139	85	133	178
95 - 99	----	25	35	45
100 /	----	8	9	8
Not Given	200	30	58	56

1. 13045 Indians included in Total





APPENDIX D, (Cont'd.)

NUMERICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE RURAL POPULATION OF MANITOBA  
BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND BY SEX  
1921 - 1936

- MALE -

	<u>1921</u>	<u>1926</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1936</u>
All Ages	189038	187573	209099	215414
Under 5	24940	22125	21818	21021
5 - 9	25150	23317	23777	22104
10 - 14	20994	22529	23541	23431
15 - 19	17824	19656	23142	22944
20 - 24	15129	15387	19096	21142
25 - 29	14616	12573	15180	16633
30 - 34	13929	12010	13080	13459
35 - 39	13470	13077	12978	12675
40 - 44	10830	11639	12955	12034
45 - 49	8807	9553	11695	12208
50 - 54	7258	7698	9318	11029
55 - 59	5303	5883	7018	8520
60 - 64	4323	4692	5500	6321
65 - 69	2910	3407	4402	5093
70 - 74	1731	2092	2953	3433
75 - 79	1016	1147	1597	2015
80 - 84	443	511	676	895
85 - 89	179	189	262	313
90 - 94	66	47	56	81
95 - 99	----	17	14	20
100 /	----	5	3	5
Not Given	120	19	38	38

- FEMALE -

All Ages	159464	159580	175071	184875
Under 5	24359	21883	21418	20445
5 - 9	24174	22469	23423	21755
10 - 14	19730	21389	22293	22972
15 - 19	15237	16999	19939	21050
20 - 24	12035	11954	14064	17047
25 - 29	11990	10513	11722	13324
30 - 34	10978	10425	10529	11115
35 - 39	10263	10315	10857	10726
40 - 44	7869	8596	9725	9985
45 - 49	6397	6923	8489	9530
50 - 54	5002	5577	6579	7893
55 - 59	3743	4028	4938	5867
60 - 64	2906	3253	3889	4568
65 - 69	2067	2264	2965	3533
70 - 74	1271	1539	2124	2445
75 - 79	739	819	1219	1481
80 - 84	401	406	535	715
85 - 89	150	168	239	281
90 - 94	73	38	77	97
95 - 99	----	8	21	25
100 /	----	3	6	3
Not Given	80	11	20	18



APPENDIX E

NUMERICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE URBAN POPULATION OF MANITOBA  
BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND BY SEX  
1921 - 1936

- TOTAL -

	<u>1921</u>	<u>1926</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1936</u>
All Ages	261616	278858	315969	310927
Under 5	28513	26150	23363	19914
5 - 9	30877	29091	28534	<del>19914</del> 23551
10 - 14	25284	31525	30653	28247
15 - 19	21390	27484	33954	30483
20 - 24	20721	22513	31199	33623
25 - 29	23415	20058	25545	27753
30 - 34	24344	21218	22424	22001
35 - 39	23595	23837	23276	20693
40 - 44	18595	21504	23612	20565
45 - 49	13198	17156	22053	21787
50 - 54	10130	12159	17192	19855
55 - 59	7391	8449	11214	14919
60 - 64	5834	6787	8410	10043
65 - 69	3700	4883	6230	7101
70 - 74	2259	2993	4350	5119
75 - 79	1155	1723	2333	3136
80 - 84	534	777	1052	1426
85 - 89	209	272	384	487
90 - 94	69	68	84	106
95 - 99	----	13	18	22
100 /	----	3	6	7
Not Given	403	24	83	89
Indians	----	171	----	----

1. Indians included in totals



APPENDIX E, (Cont'd.)

NUMERICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE URBAN POPULATION OF MANITOBA  
BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND BY SEX  
1921 - 1936

- MALE -

	<u>1921</u>	<u>1926</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1936</u>
All Ages	131529	137727	158966	153166
Under 5	14485	13230	11951	10163
5 - 9	15390	14641	14424	11976
10 - 14	12453	15626	15427	14191
15 - 19	9715	12446	15515	14420
20 - 24	8826	9337	13591	14467
25 - 29	10840	8734	12507	12326
30 - 34	12636	9900	11289	10523
35 - 39	12767	12312	11531	9971
40 - 44	10268	11589	12607	9990
45 - 49	7397	9602	12224	11465
50 - 54	5528	6736	9674	10885
55 - 59	3951	4520	6250	8336
60 - 64	3029	3596	4557	5529
65 - 69	1933	2522	3305	3789
70 - 74	1184	1511	2195	2559
75 - 79	549	909	1145	1566
80 - 84	246	339	513	660
85 - 89	87	125	178	254
90 - 94	33	27	29	42
95 - 99	----	8	8	9
100 /	----	2	5	3
Not Given	212	15	41	42
Indians	----	----	----	----

- FEMALE -

All Ages	130087	140960	157003	157761
Under 5	14028	12920	11412	9751
5 - 9	15487	14450	14110	11575
10 - 14	12831	15899	15226	14056
15 - 19	11675	15038	18439	16063
20 - 24	11895	13176	17608	19156
25 - 29	12575	11324	13038	15427
30 - 34	11708	11318	11135	11478
35 - 39	10828	11525	11745	10722
40 - 44	8327	9915	11005	10575
45 - 49	5801	7554	9829	10322
50 - 54	4602	5423	7518	8970
55 - 59	3440	3929	4964	6583
60 - 64	2805	3191	3853	4514
65 - 69	1767	2361	2925	3312
70 - 74	1075	1482	2155	2560
75 - 79	606	814	1188	1570
80 - 84	288	438	539	766
85 - 89	122	147	206	233
90 - 94	36	41	55	64
95 - 99	----	5	10	13
100 /	----	1	1	4
Not Given	191	9	42	47
Indians	----	----	----	----

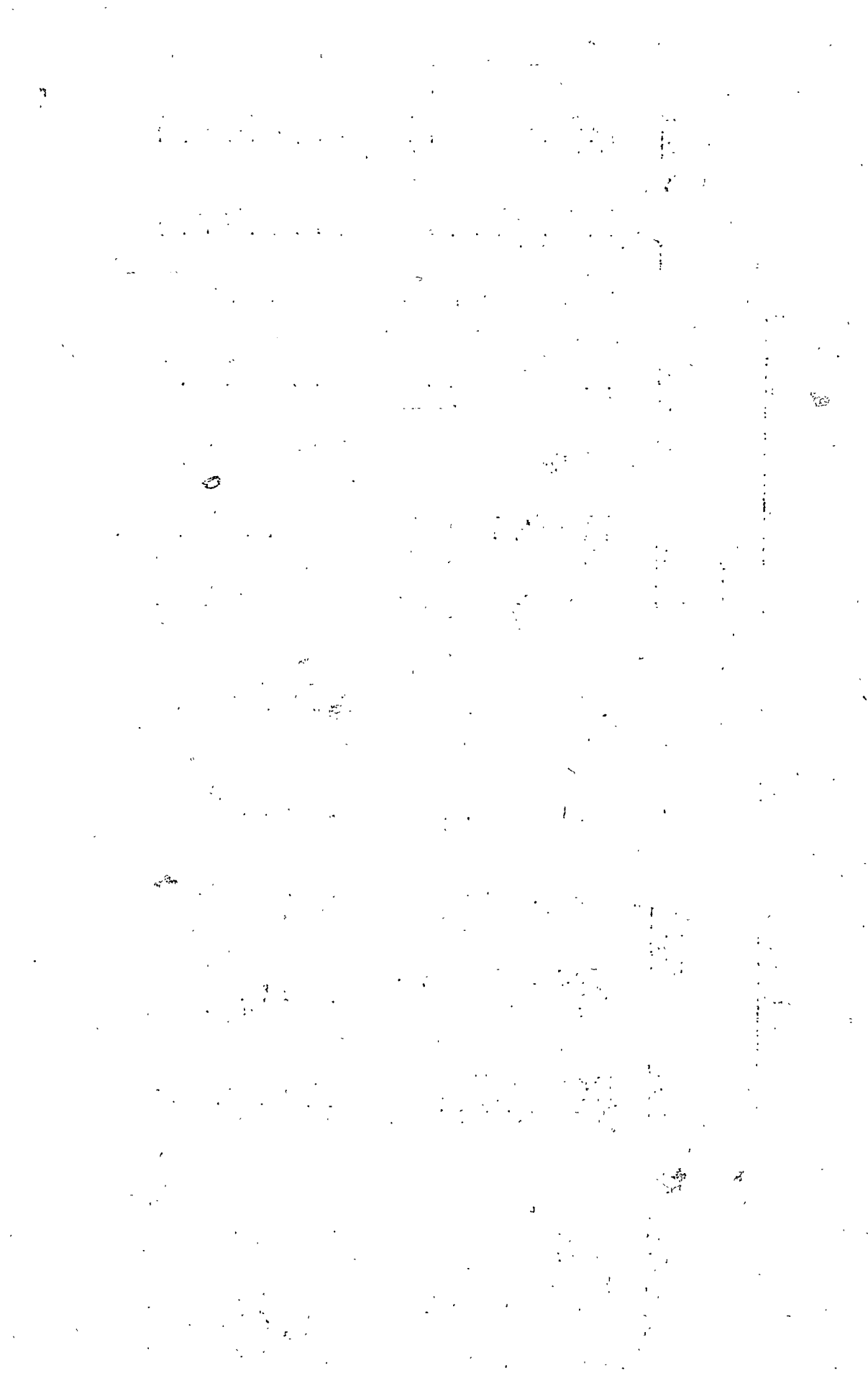


# APPENDIX F

## DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION BY BROAD AGE GROUPS AND BY MUNICIPALITIES

MANITOBA - 1936

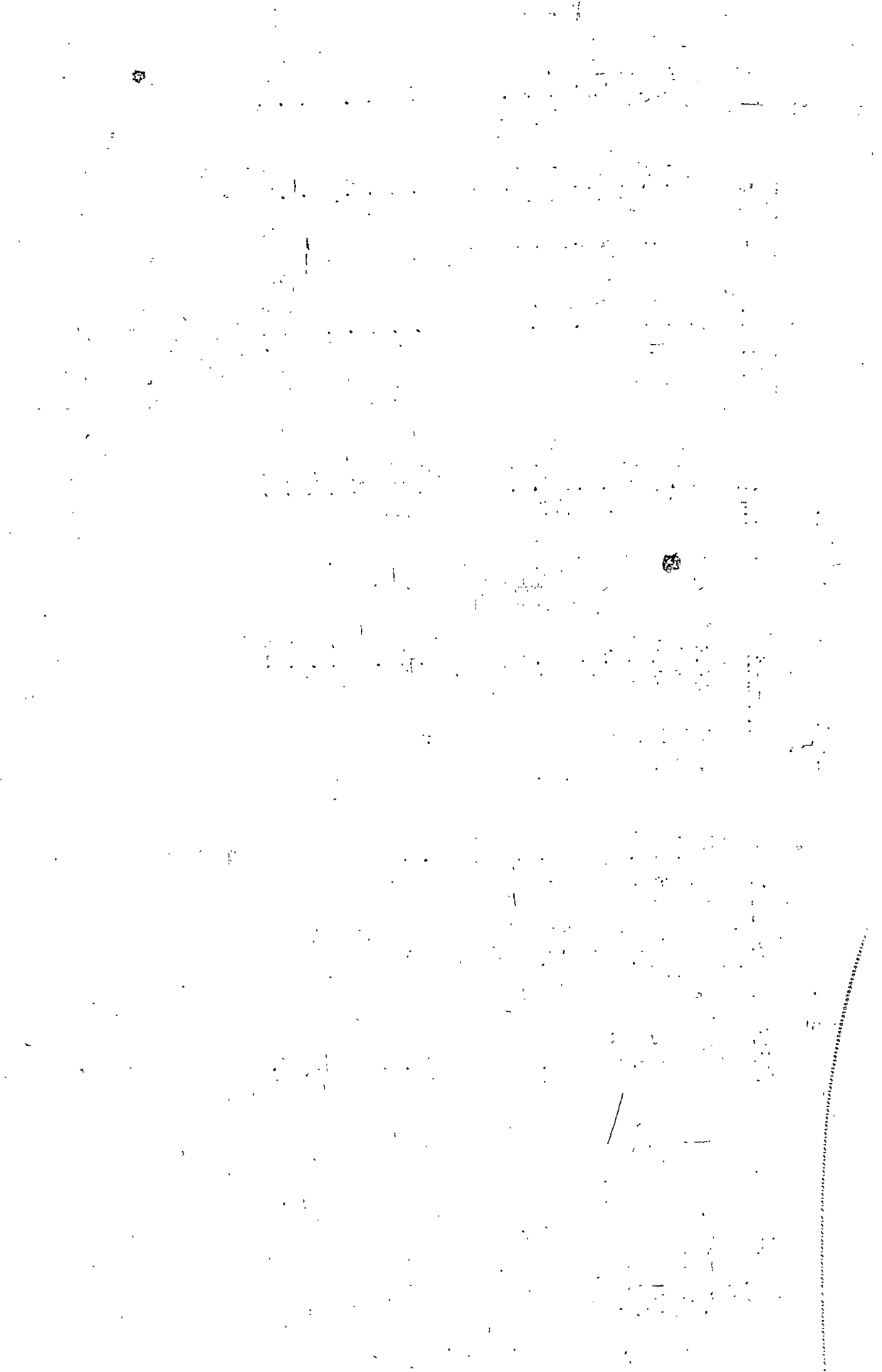
Municipality	Total	19 and under	20 - 44	45 - 64	65 - 74	75 +	65 +
		%	%	%	%	%	%
(1)							
Birch River	1,325	639	422	194	56	14	5.29
Hanover	6,834	3,743	2,128	731	174	58	3.40
La Broquerie	1,729	934	502	227	49	17	3.82
Piney	1,542	711	505	249	56	21	4.99
Ste. Anne	3,039	1,615	908	384	97	35	4.34
Sprague	1,673	769	571	252	58	22	4.79
Stuartburn	5,091	2,579	1,573	671	187	79	5.22
Tache	3,150	1,577	1,033	450	56	34	2.86
Unorganized	1,754	837	583	246	70	18	5.02
Indian Reserve	36	14	12	3	3	4	19.44
(2)							
De Salaberry	3,937	2,124	1,233	445	88	47	3.43
Franklin	4,281	1,988	1,457	617	141	77	5.09
Montcalm	3,103	1,561	1,014	390	89	48	4.42
Morris	4,838	2,456	1,666	589	89	38	2.62
Rhineland	8,537	4,640	2,787	802	219	89	3.61
Roland	2,309	915	855	418	69	50	5.16
Stanley	6,109	3,203	2,007	706	128	64	3.15
Thompson	2,136	861	770	358	105	42	6.39
Indian Reserve	199	108	54	21	11	5	8.04





# APPENDIX F (Cont'd) 1.

Municipality (3)	Total	19 and Under		20 - 44		45 - 64		65 - 74		75 +		65 +	
		%		%		%		%		%		%	
Argyle	2,687	1,032	38.41	976	36.32	506	18.83	112	4.17	57	2.12	112	4.17
Lorne	5,241	2,397	45.74	1,787	34.10	805	15.36	165	3.15	86	1.64	165	3.15
Louise	2,789	1,032	37.00	964	34.56	621	22.27	108	3.87	64	2.30	108	3.87
Pembina	4,063	1,675	41.23	1,446	35.59	740	18.21	140	3.45	62	1.53	140	3.45
Riverside	1,709	728	42.60	583	34.11	297	17.38	68	3.98	33	1.93	68	3.98
Roblin	2,058	855	41.55	692	33.62	375	18.22	93	4.52	43	2.09	93	4.52
Strathcona	2,157	732	33.94	917	42.51	373	17.29	96	4.45	38	1.76	96	4.45
Turtle Mountain	2,783	1,124	40.39	1,027	36.90	456	16.39	138	4.96	38	1.37	138	4.96
Indian Reserve	197	107	54.31	51	25.89	23	11.68	7	3.55	9	4.57	7	3.55
(4)													
Albert	1,271	514	40.44	438	34.46	251	19.75	54	4.25	14	1.10	54	4.25
Arthur	1,281	479	37.39	457	35.68	250	19.52	64	5.00	31	2.42	64	5.00
Brenda	1,901	701	36.88	675	35.50	394	20.73	98	5.16	33	1.74	98	5.16
Cameron	1,503	575	38.26	560	37.26	280	18.63	56	3.73	32	2.13	56	3.73
Edward	1,287	464	36.05	461	35.82	257	19.97	74	5.75	30	2.33	74	5.75
Morton	2,275	911	40.04	863	37.93	381	16.75	89	3.91	31	1.36	89	3.91
Whitewater	1,729	590	34.12	674	38.98	366	21.17	73	4.22	26	1.50	73	4.22
Winchester	1,643	658	40.05	610	37.13	289	17.59	61	3.71	25	1.52	61	3.71



# APPENDIX F (Cont'd) 2

Municipality (5)	Total	19 and under	20 - 44					45 - 64					65 - 74					75 +					65 +				
			%					%					%					%					%				
Brokenhead	5,216	2,525	1,681	32.23	699	13.40	228	4.37	83	1.59	5.96	228	4.37	83	1.59	5.96		228	4.37	83	1.59	5.96	228	4.37	83	1.59	5.96
Kildonan East	8,573	3,384	3,211	37.45	1,681	19.61	233	2.72	63	.73	3.45	233	2.72	63	.73	3.45		233	2.72	63	.73	3.45	233	2.72	63	.73	3.45
Kildonan North	1,449	635	512	35.33	244	16.84	48	3.32	10	.69	4.01	48	3.32	10	.69	4.01		48	3.32	10	.69	4.01	48	3.32	10	.69	4.01
Lac du Bonnet	2,912	1,239	1,033	35.47	500	17.17	108	3.71	32	1.10	4.81	108	3.71	32	1.10	4.81		108	3.71	32	1.10	4.81	108	3.71	32	1.10	4.81
St. Clements	6,647	3,107	2,123	31.94	1,043	15.69	282	4.24	92	1.39	5.63	282	4.24	92	1.39	5.63		282	4.24	92	1.39	5.63	282	4.24	92	1.39	5.63
St. Paul East	931	352	341	36.63	185	19.87	37	3.97	16	1.72	5.69	37	3.97	16	1.72	5.69		37	3.97	16	1.72	5.69	37	3.97	16	1.72	5.69
Springfield	6,522	2,823	2,210	33.89	1,103	16.91	291	4.46	95	1.46	5.92	291	4.46	95	1.46	5.92		291	4.46	95	1.46	5.92	291	4.46	95	1.46	5.92
Victoria Beach	160	83	58	36.25	15	9.38	4	2.50	-	-	2.50	4	2.50	-	-	2.50		4	2.50	-	-	2.50	4	2.50	-	-	2.50
Whitemouth	2,839	1,287	1,039	36.60	400	14.09	84	2.96	29	1.02	3.98	84	2.96	29	1.02	3.98		84	2.96	29	1.02	3.98	84	2.96	29	1.02	3.98
Unorganized	3,844	1,720	1,399	36.39	612	15.92	86	2.24	26	.68	2.92	86	2.24	26	.68	2.92		86	2.24	26	.68	2.92	86	2.24	26	.68	2.92
Indian Reserve	891	448	260	29.18	116	13.02	39	4.38	-	-	7.52	39	4.38	-	-	7.52		39	4.38	-	-	7.52	39	4.38	-	-	7.52

Municipality (6)	Total	19 and under	20 - 44					45 - 64					65 - 74					75 +					65 +				
			%					%					%					%					%				
Cartier	3,276	1,775	1,021	31.17	342	10.44	101	3.08	37	1.13	4.21	101	3.08	37	1.13	4.21		101	3.08	37	1.13	4.21	101	3.08	37	1.13	4.21
Charlewood	1,515	559	517	34.13	341	22.51	69	4.55	29	1.91	6.46	69	4.55	29	1.91	6.46		69	4.55	29	1.91	6.46	69	4.55	29	1.91	6.46
Dufferin	3,076	1,233	1,126	36.61	556	18.08	128	4.16	33	1.07	5.23	128	4.16	33	1.07	5.23		128	4.16	33	1.07	5.23	128	4.16	33	1.07	5.23
Fort Garry	4,205	1,790	1,474	35.05	752	17.88	128	3.04	61	1.46	4.50	128	3.04	61	1.46	4.50		128	3.04	61	1.46	4.50	128	3.04	61	1.46	4.50
Grey	3,913	1,808	1,331	34.02	580	14.82	148	3.78	46	1.18	4.96	148	3.78	46	1.18	4.96		148	3.78	46	1.18	4.96	148	3.78	46	1.18	4.96
MacDonald	3,579	1,509	1,324	36.99	608	16.99	103	2.88	35	.98	3.86	103	2.88	35	.98	3.86		103	2.88	35	.98	3.86	103	2.88	35	.98	3.86
Portage la Prairie	7,482	3,085	2,673	35.72	1,312	17.54	305	4.08	107	1.43	5.51	305	4.08	107	1.43	5.51		305	4.08	107	1.43	5.51	305	4.08	107	1.43	5.51
Ritchot	2,462	1,205	822	33.39	316	12.84	74	3.01	43	1.75	4.76	74	3.01	43	1.75	4.76		74	3.01	43	1.75	4.76	74	3.01	43	1.75	4.76
St. Vital	11,377	4,457	4,193	36.86	2,295	20.17	316	2.78	110	.97	3.75	316	2.78	110	.97	3.75		316	2.78	110	.97	3.75	316	2.78	110	.97	3.75
Indian Reserve	331	170	101	30.51	43	12.99	14	4.23	3	.91	5.14	14	4.23	3	.91	5.14		14	4.23	3	.91	5.14	14	4.23	3	.91	5.14

1917-1918

1918-1919

1919-1920

1920-1921

1921-1922

1922-1923

1923-1924

1924-1925

1925-1926

1926-1927

# APPENDIX F (Cont'd) 3

Municipality	Total	19 and Under	20 - 44	45 - 64	65 - 74	75 +	65 +
		%	%	%	%	%	%
(7)							
Cornwallis	1,198	424	35.39	447	37.31	259	21.62
Cypress North	2,611	907	34.74	965	36.95	554	21.22
Cypress South	1,827	643	35.19	675	36.95	353	19.32
Elton	1,750	623	35.60	646	36.91	355	20.29
Norfolk North	4,077	1,543	37.85	1,407	34.51	769	18.86
Norfolk South	3,276	1,275	38.92	1,125	34.34	592	18.07
Oakland	1,570	547	34.84	606	38.60	300	19.11
Victoria	1,984	720	36.29	694	34.98	397	20.01
(8)							
Daly	1,294	450	34.78	476	36.79	279	21.56
Glenwood	1,372	508	37.02	501	36.51	279	20.34
Pipestone	2,936	1,097	37.36	1,037	35.32	608	20.71
Sifton	1,467	552	37.63	540	36.81	253	17.25
Wallace	2,482	950	38.28	933	37.59	460	18.53
Whitehead	1,630	582	35.71	569	34.91	341	20.92
Woodworth	2,172	803	36.97	818	37.66	417	19.20
Indian Reserve	354	139	39.27	132	37.29	53	14.97
(9)							
Assinboia	1,576	528	33.50	625	39.66	336	21.32
Kildonan West	6,042	2,361	39.08	2,154	35.65	1,307	21.63
Kildonan Old	567	198	34.92	184	32.45	125	22.05
Rockwood	5,678	2,312	40.72	1,967	34.64	1,110	19.55
Rosser	1,952	721	36.94	784	40.16	346	17.73
St. Andrews	6,004	2,529	42.12	2,092	34.84	1,039	17.31
St. Francois Xavier	942	463	49.15	304	32.27	137	14.54
St. James	13,329	5,213	39.11	4,567	34.26	2,989	22.42
St. Paul West	1,048	233	22.23	365	34.83	310	29.58
Woodlands	2,293	944	41.16	794	34.63	448	19.54

THE FIRST PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

LONDON: Printed by A. MILLAR, in Strand, 1764.

THE SECOND PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

LONDON: Printed by A. MILLAR, in Strand, 1764.

THE THIRD PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

LONDON: Printed by A. MILLAR, in Strand, 1764.

# APPENDIX F (Cont'd) 4

Municipality (10)	Total	19 and Under		20 - 44		45 - 64		65 - 74		75 +		65 +	
		%		%		%		%		%		%	
Glenella	1,726	781	45.24	535	31.00	316	18.31	72	4.17	22	1.28	5	0.29
Lakeview	907	374	41.23	313	34.51	147	16.21	47	5.18	26	2.87	8	0.88
Langford	1,313	484	36.86	511	38.92	250	19.04	52	3.95	16	1.22	5	0.38
Lansdowne	1,916	783	40.87	655	34.19	343	17.90	106	5.53	28	1.46	6	0.31
McCreary	2,488	1,142	45.90	764	30.71	455	18.29	110	4.42	17	0.68	5	0.20
Rosedale	3,880	1,728	44.54	1,243	32.04	637	16.41	186	4.79	86	2.22	7	0.18
Westbourne	2,955	1,188	40.21	1,047	35.43	534	18.07	139	4.70	47	1.59	6	0.20
Unorganized	518	229	44.21	169	32.63	96	18.53	20	3.86	4	0.77	4	0.77
Indian Reserve	605	331	54.71	188	31.07	60	9.92	13	2.15	13	2.15	4	0.66
(11)													
Archie	1,502	648	43.14	504	33.56	263	17.51	59	3.93	27	1.80	5	0.33
Birtle	2,095	879	41.96	711	33.94	417	19.90	61	2.91	27	1.29	4	0.19
Blanchard	1,789	677	37.84	638	35.66	368	20.57	71	3.97	35	1.96	5	0.28
Clanwilliam	1,621	675	41.64	600	37.01	250	15.42	63	3.89	33	2.04	5	0.31
Ellice	1,476	702	47.56	503	34.08	209	14.16	40	2.71	22	1.49	4	0.27
Hamiota	1,867	759	40.65	667	35.73	346	18.53	62	3.32	33	1.77	5	0.27
Harrison	2,635	1,236	46.91	859	32.60	424	16.09	79	3.00	37	1.40	4	0.15
Miniota	2,363	900	38.08	800	33.86	518	21.92	106	4.49	39	1.65	6	0.25
Minto	1,623	642	39.56	596	36.71	278	17.13	79	4.87	28	1.73	6	0.36
Odanah	1,208	494	40.89	419	34.69	220	18.21	47	3.89	28	2.32	6	0.50
Saskatchewan	1,563	562	35.96	596	38.13	305	19.51	70	4.48	30	1.92	6	0.38
Shoal Lake	1,725	741	42.96	606	35.13	299	17.33	54	3.13	25	1.45	4	0.23
Strathclair	2,418	1,057	43.71	833	34.45	396	16.38	91	3.76	39	1.61	5	0.21
Indian Reserve	305	155	50.82	83	27.21	38	12.46	14	4.59	15	4.92	9	2.94





Municipality	Total	19 and Under		20 - 44		45 - 64		65 - 74		75 +	
			%		%		%		%		%
(12)											
Armstrong	1,021	450	44.07	305	29.87	206	20.18	40	3.92	20	1.96
Bifrost	4,183	1,912	45.71	1,362	32.56	648	15.49	159	3.80	101	2.41
Chatfield	2,721	1,421	52.22	787	28.93	408	14.99	88	3.23	17	.63
Coldwell	1,968	800	40.65	659	33.49	336	17.07	116	5.90	57	2.89
Eriksdale	1,556	655	42.10	463	29.75	341	21.91	77	4.95	20	1.29
Fisher Branch	2,022	979	48.42	602	29.77	335	16.57	71	3.51	34	1.68
Gimli	2,266	988	43.60	787	34.73	328	14.48	112	4.94	51	2.25
Kreuzburg	3,976	1,872	47.08	1,196	30.08	675	16.98	163	4.10	70	1.76
St. Laurent	1,485	737	49.63	455	30.64	219	14.75	51	3.43	23	1.55
Siglunes	1,516	675	44.53	512	33.77	243	16.03	61	4.02	25	1.65
Woodlea	917	416	45.37	287	31.30	172	18.76	30	3.27	12	1.30
Unorganized	882	424	48.07	255	28.91	166	18.82	29	3.29	8	.91
Indian Reserve	186	100	53.76	55	29.57	18	9.68	10	5.38	3	1.61
(13)											
Dauphin	6,012	2,710	45.08	2,050	34.10	906	15.07	246	4.09	99	1.65
Ethelbert	3,481	1,707	49.04	1,096	31.47	464	13.33	157	4.52	57	1.64
Lawrence	1,692	809	47.81	494	29.20	297	17.55	73	4.32	19	1.12
Mossy River	3,040	1,492	49.08	988	32.50	392	12.90	118	3.88	50	1.64
Ochre River	1,685	703	41.72	544	32.28	317	18.81	91	5.41	30	1.78
Ste. Rose	1,781	837	47.00	597	33.52	261	14.65	56	3.14	30	1.69
Unorganized	2,472	1,194	48.30	803	32.48	347	14.04	97	3.92	29	1.17
Indian Reserve	227	132	58.15	72	31.72	16	7.05	3	1.32	4	1.76



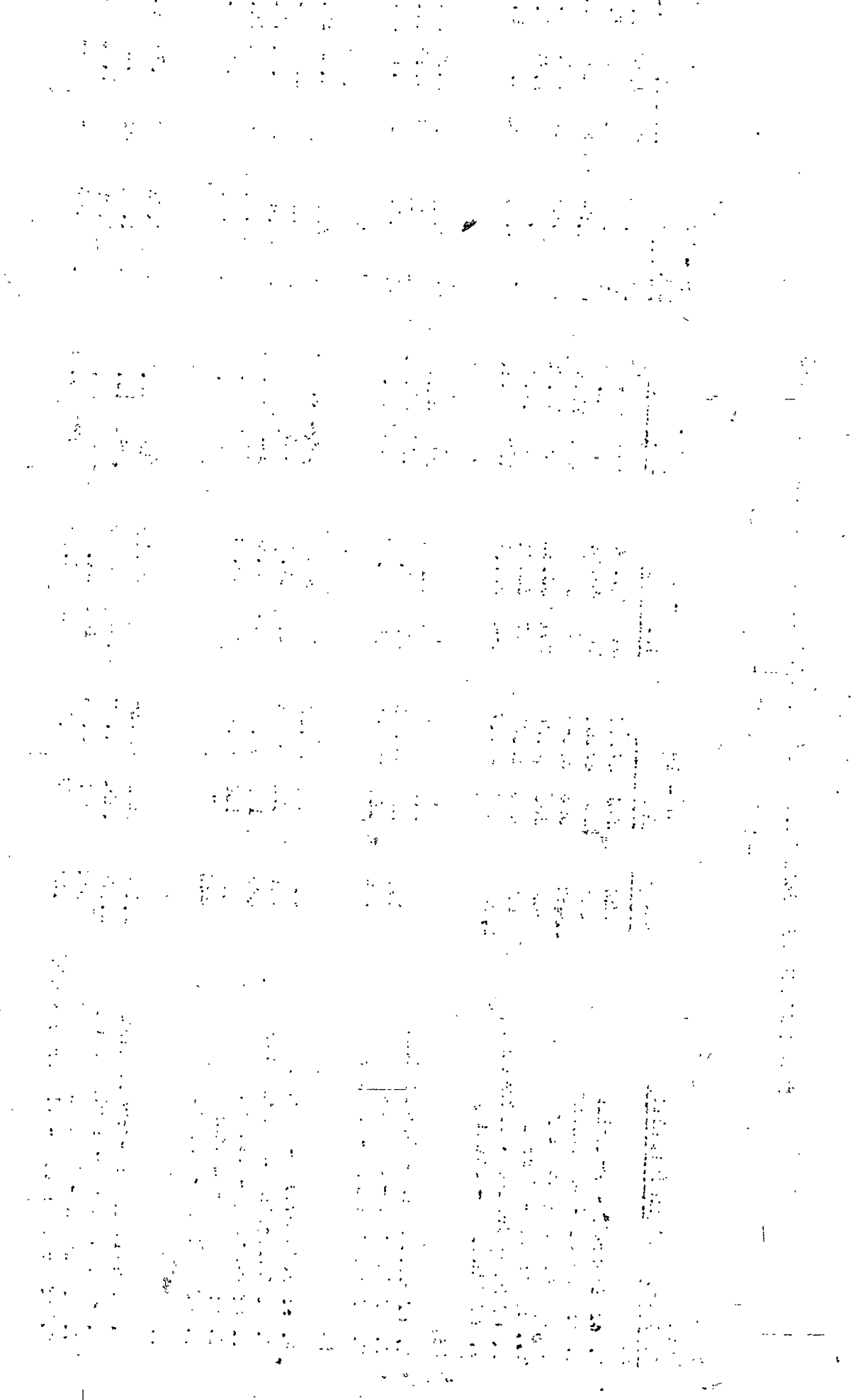
Municipality	Total	19 and Under %	20 - 44		45 - 64		65 - 74		75 +		65 +	
			%		%		%		%		%	
(14)												
Boulton	1,786	1,000	55.99	543	30.40	197	11.03	28	1.57	18	1.01	2.58
Gilbert Plains	3,674	1,656	45.13	1,270	34.57	535	14.56	150	4.08	60	1.63	5.71
Grandview	2,778	1,243	44.72	939	34.86	405	14.58	118	4.25	38	1.37	5.62
Hillsburg	1,737	861	49.57	553	31.84	259	14.91	48	2.76	16	.92	3.68
Rosburn	3,273	1,594	48.70	1,057	32.29	444	13.57	125	3.82	53	1.62	5.44
Russell	1,200	456	38.00	447	37.25	217	18.08	52	4.33	28	2.34	6.67
Shellmouth	1,844	893	48.43	607	32.91	266	14.43	56	3.04	22	1.19	4.23
Shell River	2,702	1,306	48.33	841	31.13	436	16.14	96	3.55	23	.85	4.40
Silver Creek	1,898	819	43.15	668	35.19	296	15.60	81	4.27	34	1.79	6.06
Unorganized	2,439	1,162	47.64	822	33.70	349	14.31	76	3.12	30	1.23	4.35
Indian Reserve	383	182	47.52	118	30.81	50	13.05	17	4.44	16	4.18	8.62
(15)												
Minitonas	3,711	1,759	47.40	1,231	33.17	562	15.14	107	2.88	52	1.41	4.29
Swan River	5,713	2,542	44.50	1,967	34.43	916	16.03	216	3.78	72	1.26	5.04
Unorganized	1,193	610	51.13	345	28.92	174	14.59	48	4.02	16	1.34	5.36
(16)												
Unorganized	20,921	8,667	41.43	8,689	41.53	2,966	14.18	451	2.16	142	.68	2.84
Indian Reserve	8,623	4,480	51.95	2,680	31.08	1,023	11.86	278	3.23	162	1.88	5.11



## DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION OF MANITOBA, BY BROAD AGE GROUPS

1 9 3 6 -

Cities Towns Villages	Municipality	Total	0 - 19		20 - 44		45 - 64		65 - 74		75 +	
(2)			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(3)												
T. of Emerson - Branklin		922	343	37.20	312	33.84	189	20.50	47	5.10	31	3.36
V. of Gretna - Rhineland		515	224	43.51	170	33.01	80	15.53	25	4.84	16	3.11
T. of Morden - Stanley		1,462	583	39.88	487	33.31	256	17.51	93	6.36	43	2.94
T. of Morris - Morris		830	335	40.36	281	33.85	157	18.92	45	5.42	12	1.45
V. of Plum Coulee - Rhineland		480	216	45.00	157	32.71	69	14.37	30	6.25	8	1.67
V. of Winkler - Stanley		1,036	468	45.17	341	32.92	157	15.15	47	4.54	23	2.22
(4)												
T. of Killarney - Turtle Mtn.		978	313	32.00	320	32.72	222	22.70	84	8.59	39	3.99
V. of Manitou - Pembina		646	225	34.82	211	32.66	137	21.21	46	7.12	27	4.19
V. of Pilot Mound - Louise		496	168	33.86	166	33.47	99	19.96	41	8.27	22	4.44
(5)												
T. of Boissevain - Morton		819	256	31.26	270	32.97	193	23.56	62	7.57	38	4.64
T. of Deloraine - Winchester		755	272	36.03	240	31.78	167	22.12	47	6.23	29	3.84
T. of Hartney - Cameron		468	141	30.13	124	26.50	122	26.06	51	10.90	30	6.41
T. of Melita - Arthur		560	166	29.64	164	29.29	143	25.54	60	10.71	27	4.82
V. of Napinka - Brenda		236	77	32.63	66	27.97	58	24.58	22	9.32	13	5.50
(6)												
T. of Beausejour - Brokenhead		1,154	526	45.58	371	32.15	182	15.77	43	3.73	32	2.77
T. of Transcona - Springfield		5,578	2,292	41.09	2,056	36.86	1,094	19.61	105	1.88	31	.56
V. of Garson - Brokenhead		311	142	45.66	106	34.08	48	15.44	9	2.89	6	1.93
V. of Great Falls - Victoria Beach		121	53	43.80	49	40.50	17	14.05	1	.83	-	-



# APPENDIX G (Cont'd) 1

Cities Towns Villages	Municipality	Total	0 - 19		20 - 44		45 - 64		65 - 74		75 +		65 + %
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
(6)													
C. of Winnipeg	- Ward (1)	79,806	19,264	27.21	30,016	42.39	17,442	24.63	2,834	4.00	1,218	1.72	5.72
C. of Winnipeg	- Ward (2)	73,104	21,848	29.89	31,241	42.74	16,154	22.10	2,811	3.85	1,032	1.41	5.25
C. of Winnipeg	- Ward (3)	71,904	25,706	35.75	29,457	40.96	13,921	19.36	2,090	2.91	726	1.01	3.92
C. of Winnipeg	- Social Dist. A	12,216	3,789	31.02	5,140	42.07	2,592	21.22	514	4.21	179	1.47	5.68
C. of Winnipeg	- Social Dist. B	14,366	4,525	31.49	5,832	40.59	3,295	22.94	496	3.46	215	1.50	4.96
C. of St. Boniface		16,275	6,301	38.72	6,140	37.72	2,999	18.43	556	3.42	279	1.71	5.13
C. of Portage la Prairie		6,538	2,460	37.63	2,292	35.05	1,311	20.05	342	5.23	132	2.02	7.25
T. of Carman	- Dufferin	1,364	502	36.80	431	31.60	287	21.04	97	7.11	47	3.45	10.56
T. of Tuxedo		1,017	522	51.66	568	55.85	120	11.80	6	.58	1	.11	.39
V. of Brocklands		2,246	963	42.88	803	35.75	402	17.90	56	2.49	11	.49	2.38
(7)													
C. of Brandon	- Cornwallis	16,461	5,500	33.41	5,932	36.04	5,840	23.33	835	5.07	347	2.11	7.18
T. of Carberry	- N. Cypress	778	234	30.08	241	30.98	195	25.06	68	8.74	40	5.14	13.88
V. of Wawanesa	- Oakland	427	146	34.19	160	37.47	76	17.80	31	7.26	14	3.28	10.54
(8)													
T. of Oak Lake	- Sifton	454	128	28.19	162	35.68	94	20.70	50	11.02	19	4.19	15.21
T. of Rivers	- Daly	663	274	41.33	223	33.63	136	20.51	19	2.87	11	1.66	4.53
T. of Souris	- Glenwood	1,480	518	35.00	512	34.59	334	22.57	78	5.27	38	2.57	7.84
T. of Virden	- Wallace	1,481	519	35.04	483	32.61	310	20.93	117	7.90	52	3.52	11.42
V. of Elkhorn	- Wallace	535	187	34.95	190	35.51	96	17.94	39	7.29	23	4.31	11.60
(9)													
T. of Selkirk	- St. Andrews	4,566	1,507	33.01	1,689	36.99	1,017	22.27	222	4.86	121	2.65	7.51
T. of Stophewall	- Rockwood	1,009	373	36.97	314	31.12	208	20.61	79	7.83	35	3.47	11.30
T. of Winnipeg Beach	- St. Andrews	223	66	29.60	106	47.53	45	20.18	5	2.24	1	.45	2.69
V. of Teulon	- Rockwood	673	288	42.79	207	30.76	118	17.53	42	6.24	16	2.38	8.62





# APPENDIX G (Cont'd) 2

Cities Towns Villages	Municipality	0 - 19		20 - 44		45 - 64		65 - 74		75 +			
		Total	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
(10)													
T. of Gladstone - Westbourne		611	221	36.17	189	30.93	131	21.44	37	6.05	33	5.41	11.46
T. of Neepawa - Langford		2,068	664	32.11	749	36.22	442	21.37	134	6.48	79	3.82	10.30
(11)													
T. of Birtle - Birtle		789	359	45.51	208	26.36	164	20.78	30	3.80	28	3.55	7.35
T. of Minnedosa - Minto		1,686	642	38.08	570	33.81	362	21.47	71	4.21	41	2.43	6.64
T. of Rapid City - Saskatchewan		447	158	35.35	149	33.33	95	21.25	34	7.61	10	2.24	9.85
V. of Foxwarren - Birtle		249	73	29.32	77	30.92	78	31.33	9	3.61	12	4.82	8.43
V. of Hamiota - Hamiota		516	147	28.49	177	34.30	123	23.84	38	7.36	31	6.01	13.37
V. of Shoal Lake - Shoal Lake		720	266	36.94	267	37.08	121	16.81	43	5.97	23	3.20	9.17
(12)													
V. of Gimli - Gimli		765	272	35.56	268	35.03	104	13.59	58	7.58	63	8.24	15.82
(13)													
T. of Dauphin - Dauphin		4,147	1,633	39.37	1,492	35.98	770	18.57	176	4.25	76	1.83	6.08
V. of Ste. Rose du Lac - St. Rose		372	166	44.62	137	36.83	52	13.98	11	2.96	6	1.61	4.57
V. of Winnipegosis - Mossey River		941	390	41.45	339	36.02	151	16.05	41	4.36	20	2.12	6.48
(14)													
T. of Grandview - Grandview		664	260	39.15	209	31.48	133	20.03	43	6.48	19	2.86	9.34
T. of Russell - Russell		823	310	37.67	270	32.81	173	21.02	41	4.98	29	3.52	8.50
V. of Binscarth - Russell		395	154	38.98	126	31.90	69	17.47	28	7.09	18	4.56	11.65
V. of Gilbert Plains - Gilbert Plains		786	313	39.82	253	32.18	146	18.58	45	5.73	29	3.69	9.42
V. of Rosburn - Rosburn		452	189	41.81	163	36.06	67	14.82	12	2.66	21	4.65	7.31
V. of Roblin - Shell River		704	274	38.92	252	35.80	134	19.03	29	4.12	15	2.13	6.25
(15)													
T. of Swan River - Swan River		1,016	388	38.19	360	35.43	204	20.08	41	4.04	23	2.26	6.30
(16)													
T. of Le Pas - Le Pas		3,405	1,410	41.41	1,320	38.77	591	17.36	65	1.91	18	.53	2.44







## APPENDIX H (Cont'd) 1

[illegible]



## APPENDIX H (cont'd) 2

[illegible]





## APPENDIX H (cont'd) 3'

	Grand Total	British %	Scandinavian %	French %	Western		Eastern		Western & Eastern	
					European	%	European	%	European	%
(9)										
Assiniboina	1,576	956	60.66		140	8.88	154	9.77		18.65
Kildonan West	8,042	4,659	77.11	156	436	7.22	457	7.56		14.78
Kildonan Old	567	239	42.15	136	131	23.10	182	32.10		55.20
Rockwood	7,360	4,351	59.12	-	458	6.22	1,817	24.69		30.91
Rosser	1,952	1,101	56.40	133	356	1.81	267	13.68		31.91
St. Andrews	10,793	5,002	46.34	34	462	1.74	3,162	29.29		33.57
St. Francois Xavier	942	210	22.29	356	269	3.30	10	1.06		29.62
St. James	13,329	11,956	89.70	427	426	45.33	163	1.22		4.42
St. Paul West	1,048	480	45.80	203	144	1.52	350	33.40		47.14
Woodlands	2,293	1,824	79.55	32	96	3.05	119	5.19		9.38
(10)										
Glenella	1,726	513	29.72	11	633	6.98	513	29.72		66.39
Lakeview	907	423	46.64	19	66	2.09	22	2.43		9.71
Langford	3,381	2,935	86.81	51	140	1.51	177	5.24		9.38
Lansdowne	1,916	1,527	79.70	21	228	1.10	110	5.74		17.64
McGreary	2,488	1,242	49.92	314	290	12.62	563	22.63		34.29
Rosedale	3,880	2,177	56.11	27	91	.70	1,447	37.29		39.64
Westbourne	3,566	2,527	70.86	59	580	1.65	188	5.27		21.53
Unorganized	518	307	59.27	47	40	9.07	15	2.90		10.62
Indian Reserve	605	4	.66	20	2	3.31	-	-		.33
(11)										
Archie	1,502	1,217	81.03	2 <sup>a</sup>	129	.13	43	2.86		11.45
Birtle	3,133	2,573	82.13	22	175	.70	219	6.99		12.58
Blanchard	1,789	1,550	86.64	19	69	1.06	134	7.49		11.35
Clanwilliam	1,621	361	22.27	15	15	.93	408	25.17		26.10
Ellice	1,476	578	39.16	309	26	20.93	72	4.88		6.64
Hamiota	2,383	2,144	89.97	7	82	.29	117	4.91		8.35
Harrison	2,635	769	29.18	18	26	.68	1,756	66.64		67.63
Miniota	2,363	2,106	89.12	50	85	2.12	92	3.89		7.49

1941-1942 1943-1944 1945-1946

1947-1948 1949-1950 1951-1952

1953-1954 1955-1956 1957-1958

1959-1960 1961-1962 1963-1964

1965-1966 1967-1968 1969-1970

1971-1972 1973-1974 1975-1976

1977-1978 1979-1980 1981-1982

1983-1984 1985-1986 1987-1988

1989-1990 1991-1992 1993-1994

1995-1996 1997-1998 1999-2000

2001-2002 2003-2004 2005-2006

2007-2008 2009-2010 2011-2012

2013-2014 2015-2016 2017-2018

2019-2020 2021-2022 2023-2024

2025-2026 2027-2028 2029-2030

2031-2032 2033-2034 2035-2036

V

1941-1942 1943-1944 1945-1946

APPENDIX H (cont'd) 4

[illegible]



APPENDIX H (cont'd) 5

	Grand Total	British	Scandinavian	French	Western European	Eastern European	Eastern & Western European					
(14)												
Boulton	1,786	136	7.61	2	.11	1	.06	460	25.76	1,167	66.43	92.22
Gilbert Plains	4,460	1,943	43.57	43	.96	28	.63	147	3.30	2,281	51.14	54.44
Grandview	3,442	2,124	61.71	33	.96	43	1.25	222	6.45	989	28.73	35.18
Hillsburg	1,737	464	23.71	62	4.72	16	1.04	240	13.62	911	52.45	66.27
Rosburn	3,845	903	23.49	9	.23	9	.23	70	1.82	2,817	73.26	75.08
Russell	2,418	1,830	75.68	52	2.15	65	2.69	170	7.03	249	10.30	17.33
Shellmouth	1,844	864	46.85	17	.92	43	2.33	327	17.73	535	31.72	49.45
Shell River	3,286	1,897	57.73	75	2.20	73	2.22	533	16.37	651	19.81	36.18
Silver Creek	1,896	864	45.52	1	.05	19	1.00	52	2.74	934	49.21	51.95
Unorganized	2,439	596	24.44	117	4.80	16	.66	24	.96	1,073	68.59	69.57
Indian Reserve	363	7	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(15)												
Minitonas	3,711	2,171	56.50	67	1.81	61	1.64	667	18.51	529	14.25	32.76
Swan River	6,729	4,425	65.78	731	11.31	133	1.98	517	7.66	759	11.20	18.96
Unorganized	1,193	173	14.50	6	.50	118	9.89	124	10.39	136	11.57	21.96
(16)												
Unorganized	24,326	8,792	36.14	1,907	7.84	1,857	7.63	2,056	6.46	5,485	22.55	31.01
Indian Reserve	8,623	85	.98	2	.62	18	.21	5	.06	2	.02	.08



APPENDIX I

RURAL POPULATION OF MANITOBA, BY MUNICIPALITIES  
INCREASE AND DECREASE, FOR CENSUS PERIODS  
1921 - 1936

<u>Municipalities</u>	<u>1936 - 1931</u>	<u>1936 - 1926</u>	<u>1936 - 1921</u>
(1)			
Birch River	92	72	78
Hanover	1,001	1,419	1,927
La Broquerie	85	202	440
Piney	220	307	299
Ste. Anne	425	723	837
Sprague	246	482	637
Stuartburn	337	17	79
Tache	372	739	965
(2)			
De Salaberry	598	910	1,223
Franklin	274	126	613
Montcalm	106	36	197
Morris	329	401	397
Rhineland	223	256	137
Roland	57	127	30
Stanley	161	452	292
Thompson	58	34	44
(3)			
Argyle	- 65	26	166
Lorne	- 47	80	404
Louise	- 364	350	214
Pembina	- 165	48	183
Riverside	- 17	34	151
Roblin	- 170	108	198
Strathcona	- 17	178	406
Turtle Mountain	- 180	103	242
(4)			
Albert	- 362	211	272
Arthur	- 512	488	307
Brenda	- 391	404	187
Cameron	- 203	230	243
Edward	- 221	221	227
Morton	- 191	65	205
Whitewater	- 100	115	163
Winchester	- 184	178	96





## APPENDIX I (cont'd) 1

<u>Municipalities</u>	<u>1936 - 1931</u>	<u>1936 - 1926</u>	<u>1936 - 1921</u>
(5)			
Brokenhead	417	619	1,095
Kildonan East	- 474	158	
Kildonan North	102	1,449	
Lac du Bonnet	298	823	771
St. Clements	173	703	902
St. Paul East	116	187	264
Springfield	36	743	862
Victoria Beach	- 117	50	91
Whitemouth	- 45	726	808
(6)			
Cartier	400	662	800
Charleswood	289	544	646
Dufferin	229	171	5
Ft. Garry	279	1,037	1,804
Grey	441	433	393
MacDonald	225	40	586
Portage la Prairie	994	850	896
Ritchot	195	378	638
St. Vital	975	3,592	7,606
(7)			
Cornwallis	- 69	128	- 81
Cypress North	35	- 72	- 118
Cypress South	- 12	15	- 100
Elton	- 165	- 217	- 186
Norfolk North	3	- 285	- 674
Norfolk South	130	67	- 54
Oakland	- 105	- 52	30
Victoria	- 106	- 33	- 52
(8)			
Daly	- 100	- 150	- 144
Glenwood	- 121	- 164	- 52
Pipestone	- 446	- 376	- 315
Sifton	- 94	37	- 102
Wallace	- 132	- 148	- 91
Whitehead	- 111	- 223	- 205
Woodsworth	- 108	- 63	- 73



APPENDIX I (cont'd) 2

<u>Municipalities</u>	<u>1936 - 1931</u>	<u>1936 - 1926</u>	<u>1936 - 1921</u>
(9)			
Assiniboia	- 456	376	552
Kildonan West	- 90	- 66	1,401
Kildonan Old	- 80	567	
Rockwood	342	528	- 160
Rosser	471	- 487	- 1,778
St. Andrews	968	1,379	1,685
St. Francois Xavier	109	177	250
St. James	- 574	815	1,584
St. Paul West	258	434	538
Woodlands	- 6	406	316

(10)

Glenella	- 32	- 171	- 775
Lakeview	83	- 366	- 700
Langford	- 37	- 120	- 110
Lansdowne	57	- 42	- 157
McCreary	223	391	93
Rosedale	206	- 53	376
Westbourne	247	- 2	67

(11)

Archie	- 81	63	109
Birtle	64	56	115
Blanchard	- 78	- 114	141
Clanwilliam	230	276	228
Ellice	179	350	+ 446
Hamiota	- 26	28	- 25
Harrison	153	369	488
Miniota	- 194	- 263	- 230
Minto	36	21	0
Odenah	- 70	- 164	- 127
Saskatchewan	46	- 26	- 50
Shoal Lake	- 22	- 65	122
Strathclair	105	- 73	93

(12)

Armstrong	77	- 22	- 443
Bifrost	- 1,474	- 1,527	- 1,549
Chatfield	422	355	450
Coldwell	143	37	- 357
Eriksdale	87	- 186	- 854
Fisher Branch	142	263	94
Gimli	107	120	- 225



APPENDIX I (cont'd) 3

<u>Municipalities</u>	<u>1936 - 1931</u>	<u>1936 - 1926</u>	<u>1936 - 1921</u>
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(12) Cont'd:

Kreuzburg	270	369	- 11
St. Laurent	219	211	485
Siglunes	218	89	- 11
Woodlea	- 43	- 249	- 945

(13)

Dauphin	390	258	- 47
Ethelbert	47	178	104
Lawrence	- 302	- 462	- 410
Mossey River	366	528	359
Ochre River	- 212	- 123	- 319
St. Rose	582	356	- 710

(14)

Boulton	240	609	816
Gilbert Plains	213	- 78	- 289
Grandview	456	595	774
Hillsburg	153	424	421
Rosburn	- 48	- 301	187
Russell	- 12	97	179
Shellmouth	- 40	15	277
Shell River	232	- 65	26
Silver Creek	61	- 46	101

(15)

Minitonas	626	1,463	1,273
Swan River	737	1,040	1,125



APPENDIX J

FARM POPULATION OF MANITOBA BY MUNICIPALITIES  
IN 1936 AS COMPARED TO 1931.

	<u>1931</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>DIFFERENCE</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	254,302	261,155	6,853
<u>MUNICIPALITY</u>			
(1)			
Birch River	1,125	1,131	6
Hanover	4,354	5,128	774
La Broquerie	1,038	1,107	69
Piney	1,052	1,130	78
Ste. Anne	1,939	2,374	435
Sprague	1,009	1,016	7
Stuartburn	4,319	4,423	104
Tache	2,540	2,774	234
Unorganized	568	634	66
Indian Reserve	-	34	34
(2)			
De Salaberry	2,529	2,865	336
Franklin	3,402	3,463	61
Montcalm	1,983	2,037	54
Morris	3,733	3,836	103
Rhineland	6,820	6,738	- 82
Roland	1,685	1,641	- 44
Stanley	5,131	4,888	- 243
Thompson	1,674	1,702	28
Indian Reserve	45	31	- 14
(3)			
Argyle	2,098	2,019	- 79
Lorne	3,667	3,648	- 19
Louise	2,423	2,228	- 195
Pembina	3,420	3,290	- 130
Riverside	1,309	1,266	- 43
Roblin	1,709	1,544	- 165
Strathcona	1,283	1,220	- 63
Turtle Mountain	2,464	2,232	- 232
Indian Reserve	144	127	- 17





APPENDIX J (cont'd) 1

<u>MUNICIPALITY</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>DIFFERENCE</u>
(4)			
Albert	1,399	1,106	- 293
Arthur	1,575	1,094	- 481
Brenda	1,738	1,415	- 323
Cameron	1,435	1,258	- 177
Edward	1,213	1,003	- 210
Morton	2,281	2,053	- 228
Whitewater	1,233	1,150	- 83
Winchester	1,719	1,490	- 229
(5)			
Brokenhead	4,221	4,625	404
Kildonan East	83	59	- 24
Kildonan North	517	608	91
Lac du Bonnet	1,806	1,998	192
St. Clements	5,484	5,323	- 161
St. Paul East	518	721	203
Springfield	5,663	5,946	283
Victoria Beach	92	15	- 77
Whitemouth	1,939	1,959	20
Unorganized	984	1,127	143
Indian Reserve	246	-	- 246
(6)			
Cartier	2,429	2,523	94
Charleswood	525	794	269
Dufferin	2,601	2,733	132
Fort Garry	764	1,077	313
Grey	2,522	2,868	346
MacDonald	2,692	2,834	142
Portage la Prairie	5,043	5,680	637
Ritchot	1,669	1,913	244
St. Vital	670	771	101
Indian Reserve	146	127	- 19
(7)			
Cornwallis	1,103	1,294	191
Cypress North	2,054	2,043	- 11
Cypress South	1,237	1,132	- 105
Elton	1,679	1,481	- 198
Norfolk North	2,977	2,908	- 69
Norfolk South	2,033	2,226	193
Oakland	1,350	1,261	- 89
Victoria	1,287	1,318	31



APPENDIX J (cont'd) 2

<u>MUNICIPALITY</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>DIFFERENCE</u>
(8)			
Daly	1,188	1,139	- 49
Glenwood	1,311	1,219	- 92
Pipestone	2,209	1,837	- 372
Sifton	1,174	1,140	- 34
Wallace	2,404	2,247	- 157
Whitehead	1,304	1,267	- 37
Woodworth	1,879	1,771	- 108
Indian Reserve	211	114	- 97

(9)			
Assiniboia	390	334	- 56
Kildonan West	109	13	- 96
Kildonan Old	381	159	- 222
Rockwood	3,864	4,271	407
Rosser	1,387	1,572	185
St. Andrews	3,567	3,727	160
St. Francois-Xavier	642	724	82
St. James	139	99	- 40
St. Paul West	526	412	- 114
Woodlands	1,768	1,892	124

(10)			
Glenella	1,466	1,452	- 14
Lakeview	583	664	81
Langford	1,286	1,331	45
Lansdowne	1,506	1,516	10
McCreary	1,758	1,818	60
Rosedale	2,769	2,840	71
Westbourne	2,273	2,511	238
Unorganized	272	377	105
Indian Reserve	5	220	215

(11)			
Archie	1,240	1,137	- 103
Birtle	1,838	1,963	125
Blanchard	1,485	1,365	- 120
Clanwilliam	1,066	1,252	186
Ellice	915	755	- 160
Hamiota	1,559	1,588	29
Harrison	1,764	1,867	103
Miniota	1,799	1,726	- 73
Minto	1,263	1,323	60



APPENDIX J (cont'd) 3

<u>MUNICIPALITY</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>DIFFERENCE</u>
(11) Cont'd:			
Odanah	1,110	1,054	- 56
Saskatchewan	1,310	1,333	23
Shoal Lake	1,442	1,348	- 94
Strathclair	1,697	1,633	- 64
Indian Reserve	148	170	22
(12)			
Armstrong	748	841	93
Bifrost	4,675	3,109	- 1,566
Chatfield	2,035	2,561	526
Coldwell	1,399	1,472	73
Eriksdale	1,204	1,277	73
Fisher Branch	1,467	1,643	176
Gimli	1,940	1,958	18
Kreuzburg	3,573	3,665	92
St. Laurent	598	479	- 119
Siglunes	1,031	1,176	145
Woodlea	839	818	- 21
Unorganized	-	851	851
Indian Reserve	-	130	130
(13)			
Dauphin	4,818	4,790	- 28
Ethelbert	2,945	3,037	92
Lawrence	1,880	1,466	- 414
Mossey River	2,359	2,800	441
Ochre River	1,311	1,226	- 85
Ste. Rose	1,074	1,421	347
Unorganized	1,662	2,064	402
Indian Reserve	-	144	144
(14)			
Boulton	1,435	1,733	298
Gilbert Plains	3,259	3,537	278
Grandview	2,227	2,537	310
Hillsburg	1,286	1,490	204
Rosburn	3,017	3,004	- 13
Russell	1,025	1,053	28
Shellmouth	1,355	1,345	- 10
Shell River	2,207	2,381	174
Silver Creek	1,541	1,514	- 27
Unorganized	2,097	1,999	- 98
Indian Reserve	147	208	61



APPENDIX J (cont'd) 4

<u>MUNICIPALITY</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>DIFFERENCE</u>
(15)			
Minitonas	2,534	3,166	632
Swan River	3,464	4,196	732
Unorganized	809	960	151
(16)			
Unorganized	6,609	6,399	- 210
Indian Reserve	335	1,066	731